

The royal wedding in The Times



Many special features on the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, including a 76-page free colour magazine, will be published in *The Times* next week.

Monday: *The Times* guide to the world's monarchies. Our regional correspondents report on how the wedding will be celebrated outside London.

Tuesday: A colour magazine commemorating the wedding. It includes a personal reflection by the Archbishop of Canterbury and articles by Lady Steves, Charles Douglas-Horne, and Anthony Holden.

Wednesday: An extended report of the television interview with Prince Charles and Lady Diana by Angela Rippon and Andrew Gardner and a special guide to the events of the day, with Philip Howard pinpointing the highlights for television viewers and spectators.

Thursday: A special souvenir edition.

Today, in the continuing series of articles on preparations for the wedding, John Withrow reviews the "anti-wedding" day (page 2) and Alan Hamilton writes a profile of Michael Shee, press secretary to the Queen (page 12).

Mitterrand at nuclear base

President Mitterrand visited France's nuclear submarine base at the Ile Longue near Brest and dined on board the submarine Terrible. The trip was his third to a major strategic defence establishment, and was to emphasize his socialist government's determination to maintain and develop the independent French deterrent.

By-election joy for alliance

The alliance between the Liberals and the Social Democrats was euphoric after analysing the previous day's by-election victories in London borough of Lambeth and two safe Labour seats were gained. Labour's percentage share of the vote there was more than halved, as was the Conservatives'.

Tugendhat slates budget 'folly'

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the EEC's budget Commissioner, has angrily denounced the compromise budget proposals for 1982 produced by the ministers' council as a "folly". He said the way in which the draft budget had been produced was "shallow and insubstantial", and that cuts had been made with no discussion of their merits.

West considers new Polish aid

New loans to Poland are being considered by leading European central banks to help the country buy raw materials and food. The banks' move follows Polish requests at the end of June for credits and guarantees totalling \$1,200m from 15 Western nations.

£10m riots bill

The four days of rioting in Liverpool could cost taxpayers £10m, with a police bill of £4m and compensation claims of £5m. Mr Kenneth Oxford, chief constable of Merseyside, told the police committee his force had only 400 special riot helmets, one fifth of their needs.

M6 faults report

The Government has accepted a report concluding that hearings on the Midlands Links viaduct on the M6 work properly and do not need wholesale replacement. Poor workmanship is blamed as a likely cause of some faults and several recommendations are made.

£14m for horse

Robert Sangster, the racehorse owner who paid \$3.5m (£1.8m) for a yearling in the United States this week, has been offered \$30m (about £14m) by American breeders for Storm Bird, who has yet to race as a three-year-old.

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Uneasy peace as PLO and Israel pledge ceasefire

From Tewfik Mishlawi, Beirut, July 24

An uneasy peace settled on the border between Lebanon and Israel tonight after a ceasefire involving Israel and the PLO. Fighting in the border region dropped to a trickle two weeks after the Israeli agreement was announced in Jerusalem by Mr Philip Habib, Mr Reagan's special envoy, who has been shuttling between the two sides communicated their respective positions to President Reagan and Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary General of the United Nations.

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Reagan welcomes progress

Washington: President Reagan welcomed the ceasefire as a hopeful and encouraging sign of peace in the Middle East, the White House said today (Nicholas Blin writes).

The ceasefire follows two days in which the administration first showed its exasperation with Mr Begin's Government with public criticism from Mr Casper Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and then as rapidly as it attacked when Mr Begin's spokesmen attempted to mute their impact.

It would be tempting to argue that the Administration began to show its irritation just at the right point to push Israel to a ceasefire. But the feeling here is far more than the Administration has lurched from one crisis to another, reacting to events as they happened and at times, making itself look somewhat ridiculous.

There can be no doubt, however, that attitudes to Israel have been changing throughout America. As the Washington Post points out in a leading article today, Israel's attacks on civilian targets have left it in danger of losing the moral edge it was seen to have.



Mrs Nancy Reagan greets onlookers at the United States Ambassador's residence in London last night.

Full engagement book for Mrs Reagan

By John Withrow

In between times she will meet friends, lay a wreath at St Paul's in memory of American Servicemen, visit the Harlem Ballet, the Spastics Society and call on Princess Margaret.

She is also due to take tea with Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who is reported to be out of bed and recovering after a minor infection caused by a small infected ulcer on her shin.

The weeklong visit will be the longest period the first lady has spent apart from the President in 23 years, and her press secretary said she is already missing him and telephones daily.

The reason for her early arrival in London was to fit in all the engagements and because the Prince, who she has met three times, asked her to the polo match, when he plays for England II against Spain.

Mrs Reagan is evidently delighted to be attending the wedding. She has already selected her dress, which is almost as closely guarded a secret as the design for Lady Diana's wedding gown.

Her favourite colour is said to be red but there is no likelihood that she will be wearing such a dress on Wednesday. Details of the robe will be revealed on Tuesday, the day before the world gets to see Lady Diana's dress.

"We do not want to compete with the bride", her press secretary added.

She has been to Britain on four previous occasions, each time with her husband.

MP reselected despite sons' schooling

Despite leaving criticism for sending two sons to a public school Mr Kevin McNamara, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, Central, was reselected as prospective parliamentary candidate by his constituency management committee last night.

The winning of the battle was 37 for Mr McNamara and 24 for the only other nomination, Mr Elliot Morley, a Hull city councillor who had the support of the left.

Both Mr McNamara's sons won places at the Roman Catholic Ampleforth College, North Yorkshire, on music scholarships.

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, was reselected by his constituency party in Leeds, East as their prospective parliamentary candidate last night by 39 votes to six.

Labour and TUC map their path to expansion

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

An outline plan by which a Labour government would hope to work with the trade unions to secure full employment in an expanding economy was presented by Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, and Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, at a joint press conference in London yesterday.

It was prepared by the TUC-Labour Party Liaison Committee and is to be put before the congress and the party conference in the autumn.

"We do not say it solves all the problems", Mr Foot said more than once. But the document was proof, he said, that there was an alternative to the present horrific situation.

On the central question of incomes, there is a clear readiness, indeed a commitment, to discuss wages, something that has not appeared in recent years in documents drafted by Labour's national executive committee alone.

Expansion will require "a new national understanding", the authors say at the outset, which demands an agreement on the distribution of income and wealth; and, later: "Negotiators... should have regard to the impact of settlements on prices."

The occasion for such negotiations was a "national economic assessment" of the prospects for growth and the division of resources.

It would "embrace such issues as the share of national income going to profits, to earnings from employment, to rents, social benefits, and other incomes."

But the phrase "incomes policy" was taboo at yesterday's press conference. Mr Foot disowned it. And Mr Murray, when asked where could be expected without it, interpreted it as meaning permanent wage restraint nothing so negative was contemplated, he said.

The policy document says the objective is to bring about a return to full employment as early as possible. The policy is identified early as an investment-led growth.

A new price commission, it says, is the essential basis of an agreed policy to control inflation.

"national economic assessment", as it took shape yesterday, amounted to the permanent involvement of the unions and employers in running the economy and in planning public expenditure and the balance of payments.

Mr Foot said: "I would hope that, before introducing a budget, there would be proper discussion with the trade union movement." It would become a proper, regular arrangement and would have, he hoped, a big influence on the Government's fiscal and financial policies.

The document commits Labour again to import controls, but again in more careful terms than the national executive on its own might have chosen.

It calls for "import penetration" on an industry-by-industry basis, enforced by a range of measures including tariffs and quotas (Mr Murray said the TUC would press for import controls on motor vehicles, for instance).

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Whitelaw gives police 13% rise

By Stewart Tendler and Donald Macintyre

The police have been awarded a 13.2 per cent pay rise after a government decision to ignore cash limits and honour the terms of Lord Edmund-Davies's formula linking police pay to the average earnings index.

The announcement by Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, came as firemen were promised similar protection from government limits. Their Labour-dominated local authority employers have agreed to honour the fire service pay formula in November.

The police award will add to the sense of grievance felt by civil servants and ambulance men but appeared unlikely last night to upset the prospects of a settlement by either group at 7.5 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

Ministers were undecided until a few weeks ago whether to honour the police formula, given their commitment to containing public sector pay, but reached a decision in the light of the dangers to which the police have been exposed during the recent riots.

The official side of the police joint negotiating board has made it clear to the Police Federation, which represents lower ranks, that it is to examine whether to continue honouring the present formula in future years, under a clause in Lord Edmund-Davies's 1978 report which permits reconsideration by either side.

But it also cited the special position of police in being forbidden by law to strike and affirmed that any change would be by negotiation. Police pay should continue to be linked in some form to general earnings levels, it said.

The decision to honour the pay formula for 32,000 firemen, whose current qualified basic rate is £126 per week, arises from the May council elections after which the Conservatives lost control of the employers' side of the National Joint Council for the Fire Service.

A police constable with 15 years' experience at present earns an average annual salary of £7,848. Pay for a qualified ambulanceman (average earnings) is £6,878, for a fireman (average earnings) £7,020, and in the Civil Service an executive officer grade four (computer programmer) earns £5,206.

Mr Robert Cryer, Labour MP for Keighley, last night tabled a Commons question to Mr Whitelaw about the rise (the Press Association reports). He said: "It is a slap in the face for nurses and civil servants when they see that the police get virtually what they want without asking."

It leads one to the suspicion that the Government see the police as their main instrument of policy in the future in containing trade unionists and any people who are making any sign of protest."

Home phone bills to rise by 13% in November

By Bill Johnston

British Telecom has announced a proposed increase in tariffs which will raise the average residential customer's bill by about 13 per cent while raising the business subscribers' by half that amount.

The effect on the average residential bill of £36.55 is an increase of £5 a quarter and on the average business bill of £211, an increase of £14.50.

The proposed increases will take effect from November. Although they represent an average increase in customers' bills of 9.5 per cent, there is a substantial readjustment in favour of business.

A statement issued by the corporation said: "We have kept our promise not to increase prices within 12 months of the last increase in November 1980."

"The extra cost of the proposed increases will fall more heavily on residential customers, with higher charges for local calls; but there are reductions for international services and there will be favourable changes for some trunk calls later in 1982."

It has been widely predicted that British Telecom at an early opportunity would seek to adjust their tariffs.

British Telecom has about 15 million residential subscribers and 4 million business users. The businesses generate about 60 per cent of the corporation's revenue.

Included in the proposals, which have been presented to the Post Office Users National Council, are two options. One is an increase in rental over the year of £8 and the other £6 but with higher charge for some calls.

According to the corporation, since the period October 1975 Telecom prices have increased by 34.5 per cent against a rise in the retail price index of 108.4 per cent. However, before that period, the telephone charges had increased substantially.

British Telecom states that rising costs over the past 12 months make the new tariff changes inevitable.

Chart, page 17



Face-to-face between Mr Habib and Mr Begin in Jerusalem.

Big rise in jobless graduates

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The unemployment rate for university and polytechnic graduates this year is expected to jump to between 15 and 20 per cent, three times higher than the rate two years ago. There are already signs that the dearth of suitable jobs is causing a "brain drain".

Figures to be released at the end of next month show that of nearly 70,000 university graduates last year whose destinations were known, more than 8 per cent still had no job by the end of December compared with only 4.9 per cent the preceding year.

The comparable unemployment rate for some 11,000 students who graduated from polytechnics last year was more than 11 per cent, compared with 7.3 per cent the previous year.

Both the figures for the universities and the polytechnics apply to first degree students only and exclude overseas students.

Mr Tony Raven, chairman of the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services, said yesterday that on present trends he expected the overall graduate unemployment rate this year to be 50-100 per cent higher than last year.

That would mean that between 15 and 20 per cent of graduates would still be without any kind of job six months after graduation.

The number of graduates taking jobs abroad is still a small proportion of the total; but the sharp increase in numbers is causing concern. Figures so far unpublished show that the number going abroad doubled from 700 in 1979 to about 1,400 last year.

As usual, those with arts degrees are having the greatest difficulty finding jobs. The unemployment rate last December among the 1980 arts graduates was 13 per cent for men and 9 per cent for women, compared with 9 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women graduates in social studies, 9 per cent of men and 6 per cent of women graduates in the pure sciences, and only 5 per cent of men and 6 per cent of women in the applied sciences.

Job vacancies are well down on 1979. The worst affected areas appear to be the mechanical engineering industry where the number of vacancies are down by more than a half; commerce, other than banking and insurance, where they are down by two-fifths; electronics and computing, down by nearly a third; and the construction and manufacturing industries, down by a fifth.

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Innocent man in rape case freed after 30 months

A man who was described as a beast after he was convicted two years ago of raping a 10-year-old girl, but who was cleared by the Court of Appeal.

Lord Justice Lawton ordered the immediate discharge of Mr Edward John Covill, aged 32, who has spent 30 months in jail.

Mr Covill, of Park Road, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, in custody since March 1979 and given a six-year jail sentence after his conviction in Birmingham on September 26 the same year, had his conviction quashed and sentence set aside.

Lord Justice Lawton, who sat with Mr Justice Thompson and Mrs Justice Heilbrunn, said there was no doubt that Mr Covill, who was convicted on circumstantial evidence, had been the victim of a miscarriage of justice.

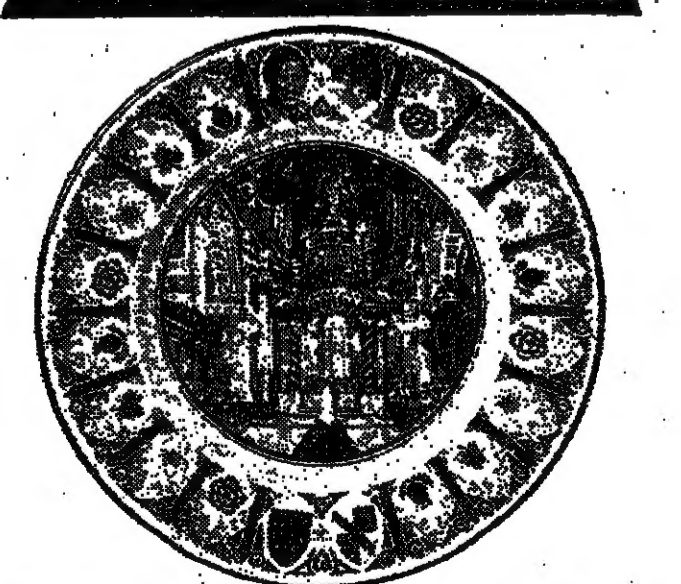
The judge praised the team of 12 policemen from the Warwickshire force whose intensive inquiries after the file was reopened in January this year, led to the prosecution today announcing that Mr Covill's appeal would not be opposed.

Mr Covill's first action after his release was to thank two of the officers who cleared him, Supt John Atkins and Det Sergeant Graham Sutherland.

He said: "I am so grateful to them; but for their investigations I would still be in prison. I am really looking forward to going home and having a champagne celebration."

"My friends believed I was innocent throughout and supported me. In fact the whole town was behind me", he added before walking out into the Strand bedecked with flags and bunting for the royal wedding.

Mr Covill was described yesterday as being of low intelligence and often seen walking in the streets of Stratford with his mother. His ordeal began after the attack on the girl in Shot-



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Authors say 'yes but' to ministers PLR plan

By Frances Gibb

A draft scheme for a public lending right under which authors will receive payment according to how often their books are borrowed from libraries was announced by Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, in London yesterday.

It is proposed that one basis of books borrowed from a sample of 16 libraries a pool of £2m (less administrative costs) will be divided proportionately among authors.

The scheme, on which the Government is testing comments, comes more than two years after the passing of the Public Lending Right Act, 1979. That established the right for authors to benefit from loans of their books and required a scheme setting out the details to be arranged.

Mr Channon said he hoped that after consultation, which closes on December 31, the scheme could go before Parliament for approval and come into force in the new year.

Payments, which, it is estimated, will work out at about a halfpenny a loan, may begin in 1982-83, he said. They are subject to tax.

The Act creates a right of personal property, which will exist for 50 years after the author's death. The lending right can be assigned or re-assigned.

The 16 sample libraries will be chosen by Mr John Sumsion, who takes up his post as Registrar of Public Lending Right on September 1. Their administrative costs are expected to be 10 per cent of the £2m pool from which they will be reimbursed.

The loans on which payment will be based, will be calculated each year.

The scheme was in general welcomed by authors' societies yesterday. But the Writers' Guild of Great Britain and the Society of Authors criticised it on two counts: First, that payments will not be made to foreign writers whose countries have a public lending right under which British authors benefit; and second, that the scheme involves a £500 maximum payment for any one book.

The societies fear that any one popular author will be able to "scoop the pool".

Miss Bridget Brophy, member of the books' committee of the Writers' Guild, a leading campaigner for public lending right, and an architect of the scheme, said: "I am a writer and I am extremely glad to see it at last. It is very much the scheme we negotiated with the civil servants."

But the Guild was concerned about the method of payment. "As there is not a flat rate per loan, but payment depending on how many writers register and how many loans there are, it is possible for a writer to scoop the pool, leaving remarkably little for every one else."

The Guild and the Society of Authors favour a top limit on payment for each author, instead of for each book. Mr Mark Le Fanu, joint secretary of the Society, said the limit on one author should be £1,500.

He also said that if Britain did not make reciprocal payments to Germany, as Germany might cease payments to British authors, which has so far amounted to about £50,000, although the scheme has only just begun.

Security clamp as Mason criticizes hunger strike

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Tight security surrounded Mr Roy Mason, former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who said during a visit to the province yesterday, that provisional Sinn Féin and those in the Maze prison should have learnt their lesson by now.

Mr Mason said no reputable body in the world supported them. Representatives of the European Commission for Human Rights, the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace and the International Red Cross which have all been closely involved in the present crisis had visited the prison near Belfast, but had given them no support.

"They should not now be asking any more of their people to fast themselves to death when no reputable organisation in Britain or the world will give them any support," he said.

He was in the province as Labour agriculture spokesman and met representatives from the farming and fishing industries.

In the Maze the condition of Kieran Doherty and Kevin Lynch, today entering the sixty-fifth and sixty-fourth days respectively of their fast, continued to worsen. In the present campaign, during which six men have died, only Robert

By-election euphoria for Liberals and SDP

By Ian Bradley

Social democrats and Liberals were in a mood of euphoria yesterday after a night in which they scored seven victories in local council by-elections.

In Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, and social democrats stood with the Liberal support polled 50 per cent of the vote to win a district council seat from Labour in Gillingham, Cleveland. The SDP took two seats and the Liberals one in a town council election. The Liberals also gained a seat from the Conservatives in Marlow, Buckinghamshire, on Wycombe District Council.

The most spectacular victory was in Lambeth, London, where two previously safe Labour seats fell to SDP and Liberal candidates. The dramatic nature of the result became clear yesterday as local SDP supporters worked out the arithmetic of their triumph.

The SDP and Liberal candidates took 40 per cent of the vote in a ward where they had not previously stood. Labour's share of the vote dropped from 65 per cent in the 1978 local elections to 32 per cent and the Conservatives from 33 to 15 per cent.

Thursday night's victories bring to six the number of SDP gains since the party started contesting local council by-elections at the beginning of this month. Altogether, the SDP has contested eight seats. Its other victories were in Sedgefield, Durham, on July 2, and in the Walkington ward of Newcastle City Council on July 16.

In the two other council seats it has fought in North Kent, London, on July 2, and Nottingham on Thursday, the SDP came second to Labour, pushing the Conservatives into third place.

Since the county council elections on May 6, the Liberals have fought about 30 local authority by-elections. They have gained 13 seats, held six and lost two.

In many of the seats that they previously held, they have considerably increased their share of the vote. On Thursday, for example, in the Tisbury ward of Merseyside Metropolitan Council, their vote went up from 44 to 59 per cent.

At a by-election in the Trafford ward of Manchester City Council, Liberals came from third to first place and in

Yeovil, Somerset, the party last Thursday won its seventeenth successive victory in local government elections.

In Harrogate, North Yorkshire, a Liberal standing with SDP support came third in a by-election on July 2.

Although there are likely to be coming summer holiday weeks, the flow has not completely dried.

The SDP is looking forward to contesting vacant seats on Coventry and Birmingham City Councils and Stroud Town Council and the Liberals have candidates in the field in Harlow, Essex (where there is a by-election today), Market Bosworth, Leicestershire and Aylesbury, Bucks.

Mr Neville Sandelson, Social Democrat MP for Hillingdon, Hayes and Uxbridge, said last night that Mr Roy Jenkins should be the future leader of the SDP-Liberal alliance (Philip Webster writes).

In a speech in his constituency calling for total partnership between the social democrats and Liberals, Mr Sandelson said: "In Roy Jenkins we have a leader to inspire us all and to infuse a

spirit of fellowship into the campaign that the alliance will wage in the country."

It was the first public declaration by an SDP MP that one of the party's leaders should eventually head the alliance and, after the intervention on Thursday by Mr Mike Thomas, Scottish Independent MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East, stating that half the prospective candidates adopted by the Liberals should step down in favour of SDP members, it seemed likely to cause further offence to the Liberals.

Mr Sandelson said last night that he was expressing a personal view and did not intend to be provocative.

In his speech he said that the formation of a successful alliance would demand mutual sacrifice from both parties.

"Together we can form the next government and give Britain a better future but if we squabble over our own petty squabbles we shall both waste into electoral dust. There must be forbearance on both sides and a genuine willingness to give and take."

After the embarrasment experienced this week over the Croydon, North-West, candida-

ture and Mr Thomas's vehemently rejected proposal, leaders of both parties yesterday seized gratefully on the joint electoral processes in London and Cleveland.

Significantly, Dr David Owen, who rank and file Liberals have regarded as the least enthusiastic supporter of the alliance, said the results "vindicated the wisdom of forging an electoral arrangement with the Liberals."

In a joint statement on the by-election success in Lambeth, London, the two parties said: "If social democrats and Liberals working together can do this to Ted Knight and annihilate the Tory vote at the same time, both Labour and Tory must now know that no seat of theirs is safe."

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said: "This is a remarkable result for the Liberals and social democrats. It is the first positive example of electoral gain for the alliance resulting from local agreement between the two parties."

And in another sideways at Mr Thomas, he added: "This is the way forward—doubling Thomas, please note."

TUC threat to Howe over State group sales

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

TUC leaders warned the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday that the country faced a "long cold, hard winter" if the Government persisted with plans to sell parts of the nationalized industries.

After a meeting with Sir Geoffrey Howe they said industrial action against plans to sell the high street gas showrooms could spread to the water and power industries.

The union expectedly blunt warning came in talks sought by the TUC nationalized industries committee in the wake of a speech on July 1 in which Sir Geoffrey floated the possibility of further widespread denationalization.

The speech, to the Selsdon Group, not only defended previous sales, including the disposal of BP and British Aerospace shares, but also questioned the assumptions under which the big monopolies like railways, gas and electricity supply remain in public hands.

The TUC delegation, which included 13 members of the general council, appeared to have made the most of the occasion, with Mr William Sims, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, at one point accusing the Chancellor of being a "privateer, robber and plunderer" of state industries.

Mr Sims, in a speech of joint industrial action if the Government persisted with its decision to sell the 900 gas showrooms came from the indignation of the meeting, Mr Frank Chapple, who is chairman of the committee.

Mr Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, claimed after the talks that government intentions to "privatise" parts of public industry exceeded its electoral mandate.

He described the proposals, including the sale of British Gas's £250m a year retail business as "disastrous vindictive measures which involve the fraudulent disposal of national assets."

GO-AHEAD FOR MERSEY DOCK PLAN

By John Young, Planning Reporter

The Government approved in principle yesterday the redoubtable dock plan in Liverpool, as a trade, industry and export centre.

But Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has withheld consent for filling in the dock because of the more details. Infilling has been strongly opposed by conservation groups, including the Victorian Society, the Merseyside Civic Society, and Save Britain's Heritage.

The dock buildings, which were completed in 1945, are listed Grade I and have been described as the finest in Europe. They have been discussed since the closure of the South Docks in the mid-1950s and, while arguments have continued about their future, they have deteriorated.

At a public inquiry last January Gerald Zisman Associates, the would-be developers, argued that the scheme would be viable only if the basin were filled to provide a central square.

Mr Michael Montague-Smith, the inquiry inspector, recommended approval, subject to certain conditions. He said that, although infilling would detract from the setting of the buildings, it would assist in their rehabilitation.

Permission was granted yesterday for filling in the adjoining Salthouse Dock and for removing some fixtures considered to be of no architectural interest. But other proposed changes, including replacing windows and connecting the Dock Traffic Office, were refused.



Wiley to quit at next election

Mr Fred Wiley, Labour MP for Sunderland, North, who told his constituency party yesterday that he would not contest the next general election. He is chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and has been an MP since 1945. His majority at the last election was 12,902.

The BEC has appointed Mr Ray French, a Widnes teacher, to succeed Eddie Waring, its Rugby League committee member who retired at the end of last season after nearly 30 years. Mr French has played for England at both Rugby Union and League.

Opposition sets out recovery proposals

By Our Political Staff

The document entitled *Economic Issues facing the next Labour Government*, which was prepared by the TUC-Labour Party Liaison Committee for approval by the congress and the party conference this autumn, begins:

Over the past two years the present Government has pursued a policy of division and confrontation in the management of the economy. The disastrous results of monetarist and deflationary policies are clear for all to see, with the highest level of unemployment since 1932 and the biggest fall in output since 1931. There is an alternative: a programme of economic expansion which will raise output and employment together.

The purpose of this joint statement is to set out the recovery proposals of the TUC and Labour Party. It is a reaffirmation of our commitment to economic growth, industrial renewal, expansion of public services, greater equality and democracy, and making Britain more economically successful.

Second, to consider the immediate problems which could arise from a strategy of expansion. Our objective can be simply stated: to bring about a return to full employment in Britain as early as possible. This will involve the creation of many millions of new jobs in the public and private sectors. We look forward to the next Labour Government pursuing full employment as its central objective in economic policy.

Substantial increase in spending power

Our plans for expansion will involve a planned injection of substantial spending power into the economy. The most effective lever for expansion available to a government is its policy on tax and public spending.

The document argues for "import penetration ceilings" to protect particular industries, and for controls to prevent investment funds going overseas. International agreements would be used to ensure that exchange controls would be reimposed.

On industrial training the document says: "We will need to introduce a range of urgent short-term measures by agreement with the trade unions to meet the increased demand for engineering and construction skills caused by the implementation of policies of economic growth."

Alongside these short-term measures we must launch very large-scale training programmes, for scientists, engineers, and technicians, in the skills related to new technology. This must include action on the issues raised by the Fulham report.

The Manpower Services Commission must be the lynch pin for this massive national training and re-training effort.

Our management will be asked to review their approach to training to ensure that outdated obstacles to the expansion and modernisation of training are removed and new arrangements fully appropriate to the 1980s.

The final section, on inflation, reads in part as follows: "The economy expands, increased productivity, reduced unit costs and increased productivity. This will help to ease the pressures on inflation. But we must not be lulled by a return to expansion will also bring with it serious new pressures on inflation. The need to get sterling down to a more realistic level will increase the need for our support."

Companies will also be seeking to take advantage of an expanding market to rebuild their profits, which in many cases have been hit hard by government policies. An essential basis of such an agreed policy must be a firm commitment to a wider approach according to agreed criteria. To be effective, such controls must be backed by a new price commission.

Positive action to achieve equality

If such a system is to be at all effective in containing inflation, however, a central question has to be answered: which costs will be passed on to the consumer? If prices are to be kept stable, then unless we are prepared to squeeze profits almost out of existence, we must have a system in which such costs will have to be passed on to higher prices.

The objectives of the TUC and the Labour Party extend to economic changes, including replacing windows and connecting the Dock Traffic Office, were refused.

Our programme for equality must also include positive action to narrow the divide which at present exists not only between rich and poor, but between men and women, white and black, and North and South. We will need to establish a new basis of economic management in which the trade unions, as well as employers, would be actively involved in a wider range of decisions which would provide them with the assurances that would make it unnecessary for them to resort to industrial action.

Leading article, page 13

Countdown to the royal wedding



At ease: The Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer during their visit to the Cheshire Regiment at Tidworth, Hampshire, yesterday.

The Colonel and his Lady Republicans rock against royalty on parade

From Alan Hamilton, Tidworth, Hampshire

It must be presumed that the item "Soldier" did not appear on the list of most-wanted royal wedding presents between "cheers" and "toaster".

However, the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer will have to find a spare mangle-piece and for a 12-inch high silver replica of an infantryman of the Cheshire Regiment, circa 1843.

The regiment's official wedding present, paid for by a military-style voluntary collection among the officers and men, was presented to the couple yesterday, Friday, by Colonel Michael Dauncey, on the parade ground of the Cheshire's base at Althwaite Barracks, Tidworth, watched by a large crowd of Cheshires circa 1981, and their wives and families.

Lady Diana, wearing a pale blue and white dress with yellow trimmings and no hat, and clutching a large jolly white handbag received the gift with her customary grace and smile.

She showed it to her fiancé, who fingered it admiringly as one does an electric carving knife. "Contributions were so generous that I have made a profit," Colonel Dauncey remarked.

Prince Charles, wearing his uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment but in short-sleeved order in the teeth of a chilly breeze, began: "I want to thank you for the gift. I am sure it will be a most useful addition to my wardrobe."

He then corrected himself: "I am finding it difficult to remember to say 'we'."

The strain of premarital tension appears to be telling. Or, in the Prince's own words, "I have got to the stage where I feel I am disappearing up my own fundament."

An explanation which drew a gale of appreciative military laughter. Lady Diana continued to smile bravely, casting frequent furtive sideways glances which sometimes make her appear, when seen from the side, to have no eyeballs.

Prince Charles had arrived by Wessex helicopter from London, 20 minutes behind schedule, and spent most of the morning on the Buffers. Firing Ranges where he let rip with a Gimpy—a General Purpose Machine Gun—losing off 150 rounds at the targets.

He then presented awards to winners of a "March and Shoot" competition and had his picture taken with them.

He was later joined in private in the officers' mess by Lady Diana who had been driven from London in the Prince's dark blue Aston Martin.

The couple met soldiers' wives and children. Lady Diana was presented with a yellow rose and several very small children told her blundly that they knew her name without being introduced.

"How do you know?" she asked. "Because," they said, "as children do."

Republicans rock against royalty

By John Witherow

Early on Wednesday morning as the crowds gather in The Mall and the nation settles down in front of its television sets, a small group of young republicans will clamber on board a coach in south London and set off for a day-trip to Boulogne.

Like a number of other groups heading for the Continent or Ireland, their excursion is not a shopping expedition or an excuse to gorge themselves on the local delicacies. It is simply an attempt to escape these shores for a republican country on the day of the royal wedding.

One group heading for Boulogne has placed an advertisement in the *Socialist Worker* which reads: "A bas les noces royales! Vive la république rouge!" Another rebel group intent on a similar trip to the French port, which has the added advantage of a socialist government, intends to meet the mayor for fraternal discussions.

Mr Eddie McFarland, who is organising a trip by hovercraft to Calais, explained: "We are simply trying to get away from all the fuss over Big Ears' wedding." Across the country, a group of about 300 Welshmen are planning to travel to Dublin to be entertained by anti-British songs.

But the protest against the wedding is not limited to such sorties. At several places around Britain small republican groups will gather at houses, offices, pubs, rock concerts and picnics to avoid the exhaustive media coverage.

The Prince of Wales was born in the dormitory of Cheam School for boarding school boys, he says: "I was one of those people for whom corporal punishment actually worked."

The headmaster, Mr Peter Beck, retired, has been invited to the royal wedding. The disclosure comes in an interview in next week's *Radio Times*, given before his engagement. The Prince says he quite enjoyed Cheam, his first boarding school. "We had two headmasters when I was there, which was odd. They took turns at beating us. I was beaten twice."

"I was ragging in the dormitory and things. I went on doing it and I was warned, in fact we all were, that we would get beaten and I got beaten. I did not do it again."

Of Gordonstoun, he says: "I was not very nice getting up at ten to seven in the morning in the winter in the pitch dark and running about in shorts and nothing else but a pair of gym shoes."

"But you only saw a matter of 100 yards, then got under a hot shower and then a cold shower. You did not have cold showers by themselves."

"It was quite a harsh regime in a way but it does do a great deal for one's character."

The Navy gave him an opportunity to read much more and he wishes he had done A level English. At one point, he says, he got a very good friend to give him a whole list of books she thought he should read.

"I was riveted particularly by Hardy and I must read more more. When I am ill I love it because I can then read."

"You can for example, attend a 'Funk the Wedding' concert at Clissold Park in Stoke Newington, or take part in a 'Rock for a Red Republic' at the innately named Britannia pub in Hackney."

In Bolton there will be a "Stuff the Wedding day out" (formal dress optional), and at Waltham Forest a "red republican picnic". In Oxford you are invited to stuff the wedding and then stuff yourself. In Glasgow and Sheffield "Rock against Royalty" concerts are being planned.

Mr Joe Brady, of Peterborough, is taking 40 people on a coach trip to the Lake District. Radius and television sets will be banned and anyone caught mentioning the wedding will be thrown off the coach.

"We want everyone on board to stay in blissful ignorance of that event," he said.

While the participants in Mr Brady's trip will be issued with tee-shirts proclaiming: "I hate Prince Charles", other republicans can let themselves out with badges depicting the Prince and Lady Diana on a fork in flames. The caption, predictably enough, is "Toast the Royal Couple".

And in South Yorkshire, a labour-controlled county newspaper got into trouble for placing a free advertisement for "stuff the wedding" badges.

One of the most eagerly awaited events for republicans at Clay Cross was abandoned after threats to burn down the social centre where the meeting was to be held.

Mr William Hamilton, the Labour MP for Fife Central and a well-known opponent of the Royal Family, did not feel inclined to discuss what he considered to be a disastrous matter.

His intention on the day of the wedding was to garden, read a book and avoid the television. According to estimates of the television audience, however, he will be in a very small minority.

How the ragging Prince took his punishment

Although there is always a certain percentage on which none of this will have any effect, I happen to be one of those people, by chance, that it worked with.

"I had a fairly well developed conscience and that is really what you need in order to be disciplined happily."

The Prince says he had little education at Buckingham Palace, although a French tutor was once engaged during a school holiday. "It was a studied disaster because we spent the whole holiday trying to avoid him, so that did not work."

His only other such instruction was in mathematics "because I am moronic when it comes to mathematics."

By King's term at Aberystwyth University, he says he was greeted with apathetic interest but slowly broke down the barriers. By the time he left, people were very friendly.

The Navy gave him an opportunity to read much more and he wishes he had done A level English. At one point, he says, he got a very good friend to give him a whole list of books she thought he should read.

"I was riveted particularly by Hardy and I must read more more. When I am ill I love it because I can then read."

HOSPITALS WILL BE ON ALERT

By Staff Reporters

London hospitals, at the request of the London Ambulance Service and the Metropolitan Police, are to be on stand-by on the day of the royal wedding next Wednesday with far greater staffing than usual for public holidays. The major incidents team at St Bartholomew's Hospital will be alerted with support, if needed, from other large hospitals.

A spokesman for St Bartholomew's said yesterday that the alert was simply a precaution and was supplementary to the routine increase in accident and emergency cover on public holidays.

As thousands of towns, villages and cities throughout Britain planned street parties and other events to mark the day, the Royal Automobile Association predicted widespread delays and diversions.

The most parties will be in London, where much of the centre will be shut to traffic from before dawn on Wednesday, with parking likely to be scarce.

The royal couple will travel by train and car after their wedding to their honeymoon suite at the former home of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, at Broadlands, Romsey, in Hampshire.

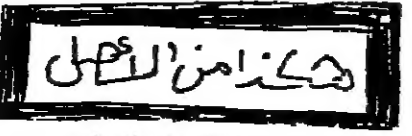
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PIE COMPANY FINED £100

A pie company was fined £100 yesterday for having in its possession minced meat from a knacker's yard. Fleur-de-Lys Pies West, of Cardiff, a member of the Swansea Group, was ordered to pay £5,000 costs to Swansea City Council, which brought the prosecution.

Ten charges alleging the possession of minced meat containing horse meat were dismissed.

Mr Giff David, chairman of the court, said the company had not exercised due diligence.



M6 viaducts safety report accepted by Government

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

The Government has accepted the conclusion of a consulting engineer's report that the bearings on the Midlands Links viaducts of the M6 are functioning as intended and that there is no need for wholesale replacement.

The report, by W. S. Atkins & Partners, is one of four commissioned by West Midlands County Council, acting for the Department of Transport, to allay public fears about the safety of the viaducts.

The report says that so far all the problems encountered appear to relate to failures of the beddings. Bearing friction may have been a factor in these failures; but a more likely cause was poor original workmanship.

Inspections had shown that many beddings had not been compacted properly and the

voids left, combined with the action of salt water, had hastened their failure. A series of jacking tests on the bearings, which support the beams on elevated sections of the motorway, showed they were doing the job they were intended for.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Transport, yesterday described the report as reassuring. But he said he had accepted several recommendations from Atkins & Partners to avoid trouble in future.

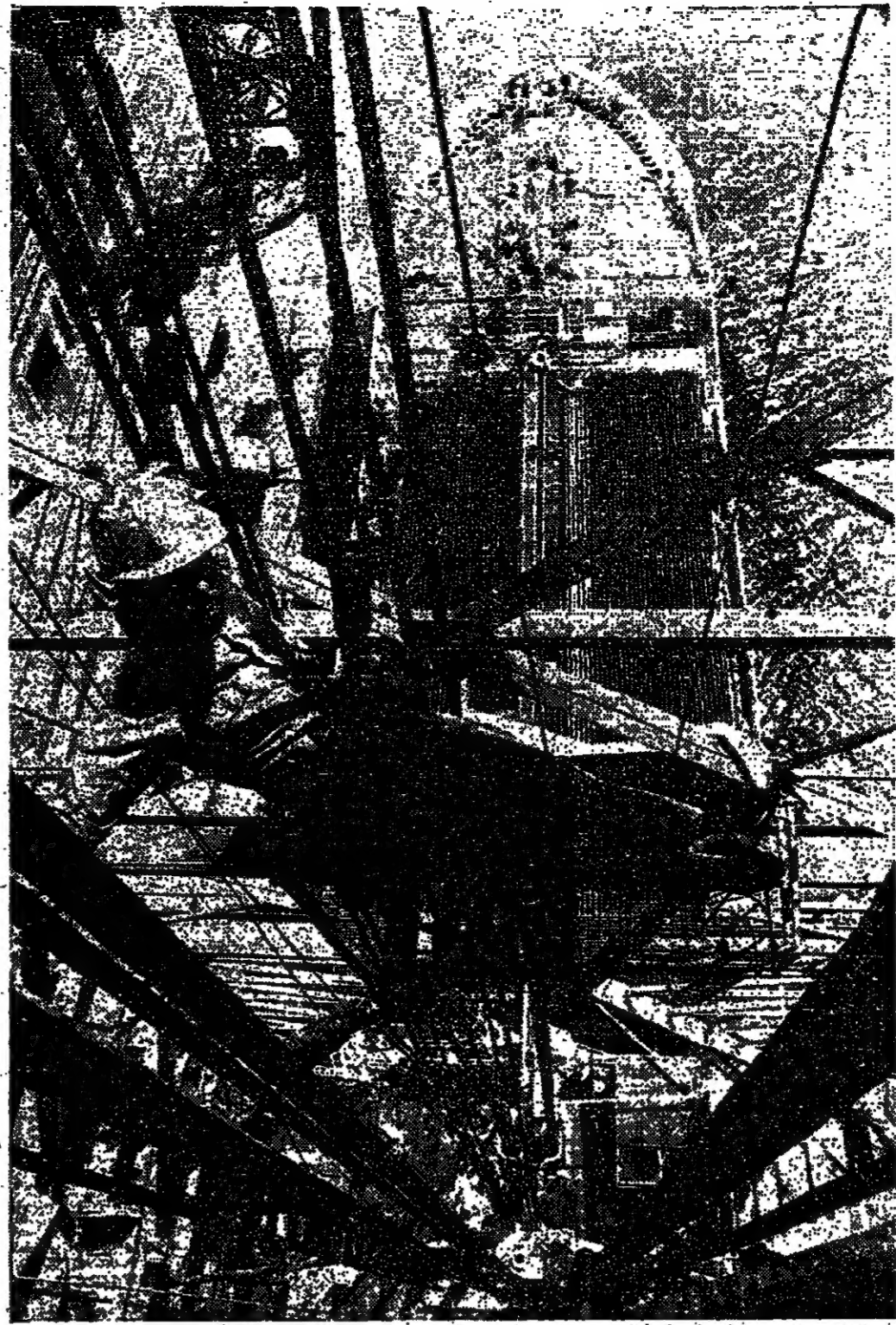
One of those was that the structure should be monitored twice a year and inspections should concentrate on deck joints, shear walls, bearings and beddings, and look for signs of distress at the base of pier columns.

The report also proposes that

more jacking tests should be carried out to establish a broad trend in friction values at the bearings. On another recommendation, that bearings should be greased when the piers are replaced, Mr Clarke said that would be given further consideration and a decision made soon.

There has been a series of faults in the viaducts in north Birmingham over the past few years. The first was severe cracking of the asphalt over the buried joints, causing deep cracks in the road surface. That has continued, and joints are still being replaced.

More recently, inspections have revealed trouble with the beddings to the bearings. In many places the mortar was found to be breaking away and gaps had appeared under the bearing plates.



Mr Dan Summy, from Texas, 142 ft up the Glomar Challenger's drilling derrick.

Drilling to the centre of the earth

From Pearce Wright, Science Editor, Southampton

The lump of granite jutting up from the Atlantic 300 miles west of the British Isles, to form the tiny, barren Rockall island, is the destination of the deep sea research drilling ship, the Glomar Challenger, which sailed from Southampton today.

Although the voyage's main purpose is to add to understanding of the minerals and forces shaping the earth's crust, the underwater plateau surrounding Rockall is an area that industrial geologists are eyeing for oil exploration when they are next forced to move into waters deeper than the North Sea.

In contrast, the scientific explorers on Glomar Challenger have deliberately chosen spots for drilling where they are least

likely to strike pockets of oil and gas. For their ship is not equipped for the surges caused by bore holes tapping reservoirs of hydrocarbon.

But the analyses of the core samples of sediments and rocks taken from depths between 500m and 1,000m below the seabed provide a guide to commercial geologists about past conditions that influence the formation of hydrocarbon reservoirs.

On the pure research front, the project enables exploration in a new scientific discipline, referred to as palaeo-oceanography, to be extended into fossil waters. This area of study is yielding remarkable fossil evidence about changing climates, about the progressive cooling of the earth which led

to the ice ages, and how the oceans are in a state of constant change.

Scientists from Britain can work on these subjects by examining the ocean bed near the British Isles with the unique equipment on the Glomar Challenger, a partner to the Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling.

The Glomar Challenger is 10,500 tons and 410ft long. She has a drilling derrick 142ft above the deck for lowering up to 25,000ft of drill pipe in 90ft lengths to the sea floor.

Since the start of the international drilling project 38 researchers from Britain have filled specific berths on the Challenger for exploration in the Pacific, Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Chemicals ship made safe after blast fear

From Nicholas Timmins, Shoreham

Attempts were being made yesterday to establish why a cargo of drums containing highly volatile toluene leaked on board a Dutch freighter, leading to the emergency evacuation of 300 people from their homes for hours around Shoreham harbour near Brighton.

The evacuation was carried out at dawn amid fears that the Frisian Star's mixed cargo of chemicals, including 20,000 gallons of flammable liquid, might explode causing widespread damage.

About 12 tons of liquid nitrogen were vaporized and pumped into the ship's holds at 5 am yesterday to produce an inert atmosphere before the hatches could be safely opened to ventilate the lethal cargo.

Yesterday afternoon firemen and safety experts with breathing apparatus were checking hundreds of drums to find the leak.

In the emergency police said that a four-mile stretch of the A259 was closed and at 4 am 300 people living within 500 yards of the harbour were evacuated from their flats and houses in coaches and ambulances to a community centre and a church hall. Light aircraft were barred from over flying the area and Brighton power station, near where the ship was moored, ceased generating for a time.

At midday, Thursday, the crew smelt the toluene leaking. Toluene, one of the ingredients of the high explosive TNT, is also widely used as an industrial solvent, in glues and in the rubber and plastics industry.

About 155 tons of the chemical in 856 drums were on board, with drums containing about 50 tons of methyl ethyl ketone, another flammable solvent, and other goods in containers.

The 3,000-ton ship, bound for Turkey out of Antwerp via Shoreham, where it was due to collect other cargo, was given permission to put into Shoreham where it was moored a mile from the chemical storage tanks in the harbour.

Specialists from the Health and Safety executive, Department of Trade, local authority and fire brigades crews from West and East Sussex were called in to assist the crew in the event of a leak from the cargo.

At 6 am the liquid nitrogen was pumped into the ship's hold by firemen wearing breathing apparatus. The area was reopened at about 10.30 am.

Deputy fire officer Michael Rogers, aged 40, was risked his life to save the town from possible devastation, was hailed as a hero last night (the Press Association reports).

Mr Rogers went alone into the pitch-black hold of the Frisian Star. It was his task to pump the liquid nitrogen into the ship's hold to prevent an explosion.

Science report Doubts on filter cigarette safety

By Our Medical Correspondent

The marketing of filter cigarettes in large numbers began in the 1950s and their popularity rose in the 1960s with growing public awareness of the health hazards of smoking. Filter cigarettes were, and are still widely assumed to be safer than those without tips. Is that belief soundly based?

Of the thousands of constituents of tobacco smoke, tar is thought to cause lung cancer, and either nicotine or carbon monoxide or both to increase susceptibility to heart disease. Without doubt, filter cigarettes reduce exposure to tar and lower the risk of lung cancer, although not by much.

Their effect on heart disease has proved less easy to determine. The latest data come from the famous Framingham study, which has monitored the health of the inhabitants of this town in Massachusetts since 1948. Questions were first asked about use of filter cigarettes in 1963. Follow up since then has shown, as would be expected, that the non-smokers had less heart disease than the smokers. That difference has been most marked in men under the age of 55, in whom deaths from heart disease have been twice as common in smokers as in non-smokers.

Surprisingly, more detailed analysis has shown that heart attacks were marginally more common in smokers of filter cigarettes than of non-filter cigarettes (after allowance was made for other factors such as age, blood pressure, or blood cholesterol).

One explanation could be the effect on smoking behaviour of "mild" cigarettes. Smokers tend to adjust the frequency and depth of their inhalations so as to maintain a consistent amount of nicotine in the blood. They take deeper puffs from low nicotine, low tar cigarettes than from stronger ones. In such circumstances, the amount of carbon monoxide inhaled may rise and there is growing evidence of the link between carbon monoxide and coronary artery disease.

The Framingham researchers are careful not to draw unwarranted conclusions from their findings. The implied promise of the filter cigarette, they say, that it removes the "dangerous" toxins and is "safer". There is no evidence that the filter cigarettes of the 1950s and 1970s conferred any protection from coronary heart disease.

Source: *Lancet*, July 18, 1981, vol 2 p 109.

Factory farming crisis Britain to press EEC for urgent reforms

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Britain will have a rare chance in the final months of this year of influencing progress throughout the European Community towards eliminating the most criticized forms of factory farming.

When meetings of the EEC council of farm ministers resume late in September, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, will take the chair until the end of the year. That role will give him authority to write the ministers' agenda.

Members of the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture have given him six months to produce evidence of advance throughout the Community against cruelty to calves, chickens and pigs. Meanwhile, the animal welfare lobby led by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will campaign at Westminster for the select committee's suggested reforms to be written into British law.

Despite vigorous lobbying behind the scenes, the farmers failed to regain the initiative and the select committee eventually demanded changes in many methods of keeping livestock in buildings.

Chickens: The committee concentrated on battery chickens, which have succeeded in valuing in recent years as a main target for welfare campaigners. Almost all of more than 50 million egg-laying hens kept on British farms are housed in battery units, comprising tiers of cages ranged in long sheds.

The standard cage used in Britain measures 20in by 18in, and usually contains four or five birds. The conditions in which battery birds are kept are controlled by voluntary codes of practice. Welfare campaigners, led by the RSPCA, want a ban on battery cages, the NFU of England and Wales, said: "The poultry industry demands its retention. Any other system is bound to result in greatly increased egg prices."

Bus groups to be investigated

By a Staff Reporter

Four publicly owned bus companies are to be investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission as part of the Government's attempt to increase efficiency in the bus companies.

They are City of Cardiff Transport, West Midlands Passenger Transport Executive, and two National Bus Company subsidiaries, Bristol Omnibus and Trent Motor Traction.

The reference to the commission, in the House of Commons yesterday, has been made on the initiative of Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport.

The inclusion of the West Midlands undertaking does, however, reflect government concern at the policies of the recently elected Labour-controlled West Midlands County Council, which intends to cut fares by 20 to 25 per cent and give free transport to the unemployed.

The Commission feels that, rather than increase the burden on ratepayers and taxpayers by cutting fares, bus companies should be looking at ways of keeping costs down by improving efficiency.

It hopes that the monopolies commission investigation, which starts in the autumn and is expected to take six months, will identify areas where savings can be made.

The choice of City of Cardiff Transport is also important because a change in the law last year has enabled private companies to run buses in the city and the monopolies commission will be able to assess the merits of the rival systems.

CK Coaches, which operates a private bus service in Cardiff, said yesterday that it was being forced to lay off drivers because of spiteful tactics by the city council (Our Cardiff Correspondent writes).

Mr Keith Morris, managing director of CK Coaches, said that the city council had used ratepayers' money in a deliberate attempt to undercut his company on valuable school contracts.

The council replied: "Our tenders for the school contracts were lower than those of CK because of our efficiency and not for any other reason."

IN BRIEF

'Whipping post' couple jailed

The father and stepmother of a girl aged five, who used her as a "whipping post", were sentenced at Swindon Crown Court yesterday to nine months' jail.

Judge Dyer was told that the girl had been selected for punishments, which included being beaten with a belt, put into a home-made straitjacket, and forced to eat mustard sandwiches.

Carlisle not to intervene in UGC cuts

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday that he would not intervene in the crisis facing technological universities, like Aston and Salford, over the proposed cuts in grant aid.

In a letter to Mr Denis Howell, Labour MP for Small Heath, Birmingham, whose constituency covers Aston University, he said: "By a long standing convention, which has served us well ministers decided how much is to be available for the universities as a whole but do not intervene in the allocation of that sum between universities by the University Grants Committee (UGC)."

Corruption query for law officer

Allegations that a detective was questioned by the man named as Detective Constable Roy Leavers, who faced charges later. He was acquitted last month. The detective has denied that he was told he was going to be interviewed.

Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, said that he had tabled a priority written question to Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, which will be answered next week.

In the question Mr Price refers to a statement made by Sir Michael in February, last year, in which the Attorney General said there had been no obstruction by officers in London.

Mr Price has asked the Attorney General whether he would like to reconsider that statement.

They include an end to grants for building factory farms, a ban on exclusively liquid feeds for calves, better government-backed training in welfare for farmworkers and regular farm inspections by state veterinary surgeons.

The select committee's report is one of the most radical official documents about farm animal welfare to be published in Britain. It marks an important victory for the animal welfare lobby over the highly disciplined political machines of the farmers' unions.

The committee concluded after taking evidence for eight months that ministries responsible for agriculture were much more interested in yields and profit than in welfare. "We have a feeling that welfare is still regarded as a tiresome complication engendered by vocal sentimentalists who need to be placated at minimum cost to producers' profits", the Conservative and Labour MPs on the select committee observed.

The farmers' unions realized as early as January that the initiative in the committee's deliberations was slipping away from them. The knowledge came when Mrs Fiona Dalrymple, convenor of the pigs committee of the National Farmers' Union of Scotland, said that shoppers would not pay extra for meat and eggs produced away from factory conditions.

Sir William Elliott, chairman of the committee, and a farmer for many years, said: "Will it interest you to know that following a visit of this select committee to an intensive veal unit in Normandy, I have not touched veal since, because of the way those calves are kept?"

Experiments on a government farm into economic alternatives, allowing birds more freedom to move, encouraged the select committee to demand an ultimate ban on battery cages throughout the EEC.

Veal calves: Criticism of the system in which veal calves are penned in tight crates on liquid feeds throughout their lives has been muted by the growth in Britain of rooted yards where the animals circulate freely.

The committee's report was a notable public relations coup for the company which has pioneered the new system.

But most veal sold in British restaurants is still bought from the much larger continental veal industries where tight crates and restricted feeding are widespread. The feed is controlled to produce white meat rather than pink, and Sir William called on British restaurateurs to abandon their "foolish addiction to excessively white meat".

Pigs: Pigslets and pigs free to roam in fields and orchards are increasingly rare. Most British pigs are kept in sheds where conditions in some have been condemned by welfare campaigners.

Just over half of sows which become pregnant are kept in individual stalls, often with concrete floors and steel bars. The advantages are that the animals cannot fight over their food or injure each other, and inspection is easy.

Welfare activists condemn close confinement of sows without straw bedding, on the grounds that it is cruel to an animal originally bred to root in and wander outside.

AGE LIMIT OF 16 ON SEX ADVICE

By a Staff Reporter

The impending government-backed campaign to encourage teenagers to seek contraceptive advice and combat growing numbers of unwanted pregnancies will not be directed at children aged less than 16, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, said yesterday.

He said in a Commons written reply that the campaign, which the Health Education Council is due to launch in the autumn, arose from the Government's deep concern about the increasing number of unwanted pregnancies among unmarried teenage girls.

Ministers would be closely involved in decisions on the content of the advertising to ensure it did not encourage promiscuity or premature sexual activity. Advertising would probably be in national newspapers and magazines read by teenagers.

Unless there were exceptional circumstances, parents should be informed when advice was given to children, aged 16, Dr Vaughan said.

He had been asked for assurances about the campaign by Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston, who was concerned about the harmful consequences of sexual intercourse among teenagers.

New role for Tyzack

The National Theatre announced yesterday that Margaret Tyzack would take over the leading role of Martha in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, left vacant by Joan Plowright, on August 19.

Crash kills RAF man

The navigator of an RAF Jaguar fighter died yesterday after he and the pilot crashed into the sea 12 miles off Hartland Point, North Devon. He was named as Flight Lieutenant Sean Sparks, a married man, stationed at Boscombe Down, on Salisbury Plain.

£110,300 damages

Mrs Verity French, of Buckden, Cambridgeshire, whose husband, an amateur diver, committed suicide after being paralysed in a diving accident, was awarded £110,300 damages against Devon Area Health Authority by the High Court yesterday. Doctors at Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth, were found to have been negligent in failing to diagnose "the bends".

Prisoners at camp

The first batch of prisoners arrived at Rampton Camp, temporary jail on Salisbury Plain, yesterday. The first 36 inmates will be joined by a further 324 low-risk prisoners in the next 10 days.

Married at 82

Mr Beresford Carlisle Nightingale, retired steel worker, of Redcar, Cleveland, married for the first time yesterday at the age of 82. He became the fourth husband of Mrs Edith Hogg, a widow aged 67, at a ceremony in Middlesbrough.

Musical to close

The country and western musical *The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas* is to close on August 22 after six months at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London. It is in its fourth year on Broadway.



Caged battery hens: The unacceptable face of animal farming?

Minister rejects import ban on turkeys

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

The Government yesterday refused to protect farmers by banning imports of cut-price turkey. When asked in Whitehall how he intended to protect the farmers, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, said: "Protect them? They do not need protection."

He made it clear after a meeting with leaders of the turkey industry that he intended to seek redress through EEC institutions. Earlier this month he refused aid to chicken farmers to shield them from cheap subsidized egg imports.

Mr Walker told the delegation he had asked Mr Paul

Dalsager, EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, for urgent action to trace and control the methods that enabled French processors to offer turkeys at less than cost price.

He said he recognized the urgency and had sought information from the French government. Mr Walker said: "He assured me that he would be pressing for an early reply."

Mr Walker was speaking after meeting Mr Raymond Twiddle and Mr Bernard Matthews, who are directors of two of the largest turkey firms in Britain, and senior officers of the British Turkey Federation.

They were reluctant to comment beyond saying they had briefed the minister. But when asked if he was satisfied with Mr Walker's actions so far to protect his industry, Mr Twiddle said: "What action has he taken?"

Turkey farmers in Britain were suffering from unfair competition which had pushed prices down. Mr Matthews said.

Farmers are worried because supermarket chains are delaying their usual early ordering for Christmas in the hope of securing cheap supplies from France.

The Royal Wedding

The Crown Agents have great pleasure in announcing their official Commonwealth Omnibus Collection of Stamps to celebrate the wedding of HRH The Prince of Wales & Lady Diana Spencer

22 Commonwealth Countries will participate in this historic issue.

Brought together under the auspices of the Crown Agents, this special Omnibus collection is a fitting tribute to a unique Royal occasion with the following participating countries offering three individual stamps and an official First Day Cover:

Countries participating: Ascension Island* Barbados* Bermuda* British Virgin Islands* Brunei* Cayman Islands* Falkland Islands* Falkland Islands Dependencies* Fiji* The Gambia* Hong Kong* Lesotho* Mauritius* Norfolk Island* Pitcairn Islands* St. Helena* Samoa* Sierra Leone* Solomon Islands* Swaziland* Tristan da Cunha* Vanuatu

With stamps specially designed by leading experts in the field of heraldry

Leading heraldic experts, Mr J. C. G. George, Garter Pursuivant of Arms and Mr Peter Spurr, Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms, have designed the border of each stamp showing the Prince of Wales' Feathers surmounting devices of the Order of the Garter and the Spencer family Coat of Arms. Within it, the high value stamps show an engagement day photograph of Prince Charles and Lady Diana, the middle value stamps depict a portrait or sporting photograph of His Royal Highness and the low value stamps illustrate

a wedding bouquet of flowers native to the country of origin. Arranged for each set has been prepared by John Waddington's Studio and the stamps have been printed by leading security printers in the U.K.

Each set authorised by its country's government

This is very much an official edition with face values relative to the normal rates of the respective countries and not especially inflated for the occasion. The Omnibus will be presented to H.M. The Queen for inclusion in the Royal Collection.

A souvenir to treasure and appreciate for years

Beautifully designed, this magnificent omnibus collection will give pleasure on aesthetic grounds; it commemorates a unique occasion of unsurpassable pageantry; and, there is every chance that the value of each set will appreciate in the years to come.

Obtainable from many stamp dealers, this Omnibus collection was released on 22 July* and may be purchased now. It represents a unique tribute to the Prince of Wales and his bride and a memorable souvenir to treasure for years.

*Released and Hong Kong will release on 29 July 1981.

Dealers stocking the Omnibus include:

Greater London: Vale, 21 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath SE3
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Angry Tugendhat hits at 'folly' of budget ministers

From Ian Murray, Brussels, July 24

To the fury of the European Commission, budget ministers thrashed out a compromise budget proposal for 1982 in the early hours of today. In essence it would mean an increase in spending of 4.4 per cent, compared with the 16 per cent suggested in the Commission's own draft budget.

In the course of the unusually long meeting, Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the budget Commissioner, accused the ministers of dereliction of duty, warned them they were neglecting their responsibilities and described the compromise itself as "a folly".

His anger was caused by the fact that the ministers seemed unprepared to discuss the Commission's ideas for higher increases in spending on the regional and social funds. When the final compromise was put to the vote, only Italy, Greece and Ireland—the countries with the highest regional problems—voted against it.

It was the first meeting chaired by Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, as Britain has just begun its six month stint as President of the EEC. Mr Lawson proved one of the more difficult ones to chair, with member states taking an even more divergent view of things than usual.

As Mr Lawson said afterwards, everyone was aware the meeting was being held "in the shadow of Ottawa". There was, he said, a general reluctance to accept the Commission's proposals "very sharp increase indeed" at a time when the Commission was inconsistent with domestic needs to cut public spending. Everyone was also sure that the European Parliament would be bound to exercise its right to increase the budget proposals when they were put before it in September.

Mr Lawson believed that at least there had been one positive step forward in that for the first time the Council had studied the Commission's proposal in the fashion suggested by the Parliament itself—and had agreed on a total reduction of 433m European currency units (about £238m) by use of a procedural device which will freeze this amount.

Mr Tugendhat seemed more angry than tired when he held his briefing later. In his prepared statement, agreed beforehand with Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission's president, he said the draft budget was far from satisfactory and the Commission has not been able to associate itself with it.

There were two objections to the draft. The first was that the Council had cut the increases suggested to meet urgent priorities to levels whereby they no longer kept pace with inflation.

The second was that the cuts were made with no discussion as to their merits. Energy policy, industry, research and development policy had all been ignored and "the Commission considers that the approach adopted by Council is lacking in seriousness and that the result falls far short of what the European taxpayer is entitled to expect."

The Commission, he said, needed a budget for 1982 and it had to be the right budget. The present draft fell far short of the Commission's needs and "much progress will have to be made between now and the end of the year. The Commission will use its best endeavours to bring this about."

His statement read, Mr Tugendhat became more abusive about the "shallow and insubstantial way" in which the draft budget had been formed. About the only thing for which he had a good word to say was Mr Lawson's chairmanship, which, despite the many differences of those present, meant that nobody actually got up and walked out.

"The final outcome depends on the gap between delegates. If the gap is sufficiently wide and even the Holy Ghost can bring them together." In the end, he said, the compromise had been reached almost on the spot. It was a "truce of the exhausted".

He drew attention to what he called "the really enormous gulf between the fine words and sentiments of the European Council and what occurred at the budget Council." If Europe were ever to be taken seriously, he said, then it was essential that the budget ministers backed up what their "bosses" had agreed when they held their summit meetings.

"People have got to put their money where their mouth is," he said. "A lot of people in the Community have very big mouths, but if they don't want to pay, they shouldn't open their mouths so wide." If the gap between promise and fulfilment was too wide it only led to cynicism.

He had been particularly hurt by the fact that so much of the Commission's proposal had been rejected without any discussion as to its merits. Council members had merely seemed intent on cutting for sake.

"It is simply not serious to do it like my son's arithmetic at the Lycee," he said. "Although at least at school he learns addition and multiplication, whereas the council only knows subtraction and division."

Mr Tugendhat's anger was backed by that of Mr Ivor Richard, the other British Commissioner, who is in charge of social affairs. "I think this is totally irresponsible," he said in a statement. "It ignores the social priorities for Europe, which all of us were supposed to be agreed at the summit. It seems to me to be a slap in the face for the nine million unemployed in the community."

For Mr Tugendhat the only hope for the future lay in the machinery of the EEC. "Thank God," he said, "the thing is so long and complicated that there is a chance to put it right before the end of the year."

First Budget Council draft excluding farm price support (Commission proposal)

	Commitment appropriations (in millions of ECU)	Payment appropriations (in millions of ECU)
Regional fund	1,600 (1,940)	950 (1,120)
Social fund	1,000 (1,350)	729 (960)
Non-obligatory expenditure	1,745 (2,684)	1,645 (2,421)
Total	4,345 (5,984)	3,324 (4,501)

The commission estimates that the cost of the Council draft would be equivalent to about 0.85 per cent of the VAT rate, compared with the 1981 figure of 0.87 per cent.

British hope to keep up the good work in Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, July 24

General Sir Edwin Bramall, the British Chief of General Staff, is in Zimbabwe for discussions with political and military leaders on the future of the British military training team here.

With the process of amalgamating former Rhodesian security forces at an advanced stage, Sir Edwin will be examining the performance of the supervising British military advisory and training team (BMATT) and considering suggestions on its functions when the programme is completed.

It is understood that during his four-day visit Sir Edwin will also be seeking clarification from the authorities on the role of a team of North Korean military instructors expected here later this year.

The BMATT team of about 150 officers and NCOs has been in Zimbabwe since independence and has supervised the integration of about 33,000 former Zimra and Zetia guerrillas in 33 battalions.

Another 3,000 are undergoing training this month and, with thousands more still to be absorbed from temporary camps

or after repatriation from countries abroad, a conventional military training force will be needed into 1982.

The need to bring men from rival organisations together in national army units as quickly as possible has meant inevitably some training, while remarkably comprehensive. British officers are known to favour an extension of their duties here which would allow time for further training and consolidation.

Although the team was to have returned home at the completion of integration, British authorities have told Zimbabwe that they are willing to support a continued BMATT presence.

It is likely that the team will be reduced to less than 100 and will concentrate on officer training, perhaps assisting with the formation of a staff college, as well as conducting refresher courses for established units.

Sir Edwin's two colleagues, Sir Edgar, now coincides with a visit by three senior officers from the North Korean army thought to be in Salisbury for talks on a Korean team likely to arrive in about three months.

Kidnapped men set free by Red Brigades

From John Earle, Rome, July 24

The Red Brigades freed Signor Ciro Cirillo, a Christian Democrat politician responsible for earthquake reconstruction in the area, near Naples today, 12 hours after releasing Signor Renzo Sandrucci, an executive of the state-owned car manufacturer Alfa Romeo in Milan.

The pair had been held for three days in a room in the city, where they were kept in a "revolving" campaign. Signor Giuseppe Talliercio, manager of the Montedison petrochemical plant at Porto Marghera near Venice, was "murdered" on July 6.

There remains Signor Roberto Paci, brother of an imprisoned Brigadista who has turned state's evidence. His family, after a Red Brigades communiqué that they would apply "revolutionary clemency", are hoping he too will soon be freed.

Signor Cirillo, aged 60, was found soon after 6 am, in the doorway of his uninhabited block of flats in Poggioreale outside Naples, opposite the rubble of a high rise building which collapsed in the earthquake of November 23.

He was thin and shaken, but otherwise in relatively good condition, according to a doctor who examined him on his return home to Torre del Greco. He spent the day trying to sleep.

Signor Cirillo had been in a "prison of the people", where he was "sentenced to death" but reprieved, since April 27 when a Red Brigades gang seized him on his return home from work, killing his driver and bodyguard.

Signor Sandrucci was also sleeping in his home in Milan today, after being found yesterday blindfolded and with a gag in his mouth. He was taken to a room in the Fiat group's Magneti Marelli electrical plant.

Inside was a tape recorder with a device timed to broadcast a proclamation as workers passed at the 5 pm change of shifts. The reason for this did not start up.

The Red Brigades have announced that for Signor Cirillo's release they received a 1,450m lire (£245,000) ransom for financing future attacks on the family and Christian Democratic party.

Signor Flaminio Piccoli, the Christian Democratic secretary, has tried to dampen controversy by denying this as a provocation. A member of the Christian Democratic Party, he said today that a ransom was paid, but by the party as such, but by "friends linked to the party."

With three of the four cases now solved, the aims and strategy of the Red Brigades are becoming clearer, as well as a certain symbolism used in underlining their defiance of the state.

This symbolism dates from the killing of the young son of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democratic leader, whose body was found near the party's Rome headquarters. Judge Giovanni d'Urso was freed last January, near the Justice Ministry where he worked.

Signor Talliercio, found near the Mestre-Porto Marghera industrial area, was given no chance to live. His death showed that, after a period of successes against terrorism including the capture of Signor Moro, the Red Brigades were not to be taken lightly.

The "interrogations" issued by the Red Brigades of Signor Sandrucci have revealed them to be well acquainted with Alfa Romeo's labour union and even more than releasing him outside an important industrial plant, have aroused controversy among the unions whether they are being penetrated.

The documents released by the Brigades to Signor Cirillo's captivity contained demands for releasing earthquake victims and for giving a dose to the unemployed, and have similarly raised questions whether the Brigades are gaining support among the Naples underprivileged.

REAGAN SON TARGET OF TERRORISTS

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, July 24

A plot to kidnap the ballet dancer son of President Reagan was averted yesterday, leaving the son of the President, a Red Brigades terrorist of the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) planned to seize Mr Ronald Prescott Reagan, who lives in Greenwich Village, New York, and hold him hostage for the release of imprisoned colleagues.

The planned kidnap was disclosed during the trial of an FALN leader in Chicago. Today the FBI said in Chicago that they had taken the allegations about the plot "extremely seriously" and the Secret Service had been alerted.

The young Reagan, who is a member of the Joffrey Ballet, already has a Secret Service guard.

Alfredo Mendez, a former leader of the FALN, has changed sides after conviction for a bombing conspiracy. During the trial of Oscar Lopez-Rivera for bomb offences, Mr Mendez said that an unnamed colleague had visited him in prison this year and told him about the plot. He also said that plans were being made to kidnap Administration officials.

MALTA PLEA TO UN

New York—Malta has asked for meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss its dispute with Libya over maritime borders.



President Mitterrand aboard the nuclear submarine, Terrible.

Digesting France's defences

Mitterrand's nuclear lunch

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 24

President Mitterrand today lunched on board the Terrible, France's second oldest serving nuclear submarine, in a visit which comes after recent trips to the underground control room of the French nuclear deterrent at the Elysée Palace, and the Taverney control centre of the French strategic forces near Paris.

Today's visit to the nuclear submarine base at the La Hague, near Brest, and to the Terrible, which became operational in 1972, was meant to emphasize his Socialist government's determination to pursue the nuclear strategy laid down by General de Gaulle, and to maintain and develop the independent French deterrent.

During the election campaign, Mitterrand insisted that the nuclear submarine fleet should be increased from its present five to eight. The sixth ship, the Redoutable, which was launched in 1985, it was the subject of much controversy two or three years ago between President Giscard d'Estaing and the Gaullists, who accused him of neglecting the country's nuclear defence because plans to construct it had been shelved.

Today, the President said he thought a seventh submarine, about which he had already made up his mind, would be sufficient for the foreseeable future. He emphasized that one should not move too fast in these matters.

"What is important is that the decision I shall take will make it possible to have three submarines constantly on patrol, and two standing by in case of need." At present there are two on patrol on a 12-month basis, and a third about 200 days a year.

It was essential, he said, to remain always above the threshold of deterrence. "The naval force thus developed will constitute an adequate nuclear capacity for France, the more so that at the same time we shall make progress in range, precision, depth, and means of communication."

He was referring to the new M4 multiple warhead missile, with a range of more than 4,500 kilometres and greater accuracy. It is to be fitted to the L'Inflexible, and after that, at intervals of 16 months, to all the others, except perhaps the first, the Redoutable, which became operational 10 years ago, and may be taken out of service.

Each nuclear submarine is equipped at present with 16 M20 single warhead missiles of one megaton and a range of 3,000 kilometres.

Although the French forces have been cured of any temptation to intervene in politics since the Algerian war, the coming to power of the Socialists, with their stand on arms sales, on disarmament, on the suppression of the overseas intervention forces, and the shortening of national service, and on some aspects of military discipline, was viewed with some concern by many senior officers.

But both the President and M Charles Harau, the Defence Minister, have been over backwards in their defence of Gaullist military orthodoxy.

Hunger protests may disrupt Polish calm

From Dossa Trevisan, Warsaw, July 24

Poland has just averted a dock strike by the expedient of a compromise.

Now chronic and increasing shortages of food are threatening to erupt into a general strike, as a protest march for tomorrow is being organised in Kuno, about 60 miles from here.

The Solidarity trade union is indicating its disapproval of a government proposal to reduce the meat ration.

In Lodz, similar action in protest over the scarcity of basic supplies in the shops is planned for the end of the month, giving rise to the fear that it may be a sign that the population is becoming increasingly impatient with the government's economic policy.

The bread-and-butter issue which sparked off Poland's long, still-unresolved crisis a year ago, continues. The shortages are now more widely spread, extending not only to almost every kind of food, but also to other commodities.

The Government has announced its intention to introduce new prices, in order to do away with the situation in which retail prices are much lower than those the food producers are receiving from the state.

Meat rationing, which was intended to ensure equal shares, is not working. The authorities are now planning to reduce the monthly ration, which would mean that the average it would fall from 3.7 kilograms (about 8 lb) to 3 kilograms. This was announced yesterday. The disapproval of the unions has added to the Government's difficulty in finding a solution.

Food supplies were a main item on the agenda for a meeting today of Solidarity's National Commission.

Government proposals to increase food prices by between 200 and 400 per cent would also be discussed, officials at the union's Gdansk headquarters said.

Mr Lech Walesa, the union leader, said in a speech yesterday that price rises were indispensable, but should be the last component of the economic reform.—Reuter.

Journalists expelled

Colombo, July 24.—Sri Lanka today expelled 25 Sri Lankan journalists for not having entry visas when they arrived here yesterday on board a Red Cross mercy flight carrying 160 Sri Lankan youths who had failed to obtain asylum in West Germany.

In a stiffly worded statement, the Sri Lankan Foreign Ministry said that the journalists had shown "a cavalier attitude towards Sri Lankan laws by not obtaining any entry documents or the clearance needed by all foreign visiting newsmen."

The journalists were confined to a hotel before being sent home today. Two news conferences arranged at the West German Embassy's request, were cancelled by the Government.—AFP.

East African leaders meet in Nairobi

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, July 24

President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Obote of Uganda were given a red-carpet welcome with tribal dancers and a military guard of honour when they arrived at Nairobi airport for talks with President Moi of Kenya.

Both visiting presidents were accompanied by delegations of ministers and officials. No indication of the subjects for discussion was given before the talks began, at State House today but they were seen as a continuation of meetings held in Kampala in January. On that occasion, the other presidents affirmed their support for President Obote, who returned to power after elections last December.

President Moi is the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity and he last met the Ugandan and Tanzanian leaders when they attended the OAU summit here earlier this month.

After a meeting today lasting several hours, a communiqué said the three had discussed bilateral, sub-regional and global issues, and agreed that similar meetings be held, in a spirit of good neighbourliness, to promote sub-regional dialogue—the next to be in Tanzania, on a date to be fixed.

They reiterated support for the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) in Namibia, expressed concern about the Israel-Lebanon conflict, and welcomed the cooling of the recent Nigeria-Cameroon border crisis.

But the communiqué did not refer to specifically East African problems, such as the closed border between Kenya and Tanzania, or the situation in Uganda after the recent withdrawal of Tanzanian troops.

Tanzania has said the Kenya border will remain closed until the complex question of sharing out the assets and liabilities of the former East African Community, which collapsed in 1977, is settled. It is not known whether the community assets were discussed today.

President Nyerere returned to Tanzania immediately the talks ended, but the Ugandan delegation remained in Nairobi overnight.

Leading article, page 13

Palestinians claim Israeli seaborne raid was repulsed

From Tefik Mishlawi, Beirut, July 24

In an overnight operation, Israeli commandos landed from the sea on the Lebanese coastal town of Jiyeh, 12 miles south of Beirut, and engaged a Palestinian guerrilla patrol on the main highway for about three hours.

Two vehicles were ambushed and their occupants either killed or wounded. The exact number of casualties was not immediately available.

An Israeli military spokesman confirmed the landing took place in the area, the site of a big power station, and said that Israeli soldiers attacked Palestinian guerrilla vehicles before returning to base safely.

The Palestinians said two gunships, a submarine, eight landing craft and helicopters were involved in the landing. The Palestinian news agency Wafa said the guerrillas repulsed the attack with heavy artillery and rockets fire. "Only a few Israeli soldiers managed to reach the shore," it said.

Jiyeh is only four miles south of the town of Tyre, a Palestinian stronghold, which has been a target of repeated Israeli attacks from the air and the sea in recent weeks. The main highway between Beirut and Sidon has been the scene of a number of Israeli night ambushes against Palestinian vehicles and patrols.

In an apparent reprisal for the attack on Jiyeh, Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon opened fire on Israeli gunships and rocket fire on Caesarea, but no casualties were reported. Israel border guards returned the fire by shelling Palestinian positions in Hasbaya, Nabatiya, Tyre and Tyre, Israel, jets had earlier struck Hasbaya, where vital bridges were reportedly destroyed.

The Arab League defence council which met in Tunis last night to consider the situation in Lebanon, ended its four-hour meeting with a statement giving warning of a collective Arab action against the countries that continue to help Israel.

The council, comprising foreign and defence ministers of the Arab League's 20 member states, did not specify the nature of such action, but reports said it includes the possibility of using oil as a weapon.

Apparently unimpressed, the Lebanese and Palestinian Liberation Organization's statements have announced that they will seek an urgent Arab summit to consider further and more specific measures.

Lebanon has been demanding a comprehensive Arab strategy for dealing with Israel's repeated attacks on its territory. Mr Joseph Stiglitz, the Defence Minister and delegate to the Tunis meeting, said that a strategy must define clearly the Arabs' duties and responsibilities, each country according to its capabilities and resources.

He added that every time Israel attacked targets in Lebanon, the casualties were 80 per cent Lebanese.

Since no Arab country is believed to be interested in a war with Israel, Lebanon hopes that a collective Arab strategy would impose constraints on the Palestinian guerrillas, with general Arab approval, to curb their military operations against Israel.

The Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria, which also support the idea of a collective Arab strategy against Israel, hope that such a plan would reinforce Palestinian and Syrian military and economic resistance against Israel.

President Assad of Syria last night urged the Arab countries to pool their resources "to foil the American Zionist designs against the Arab nation."

The Syrian government newspaper Tishreen accused Mr Philip Habib, the United States special envoy in the Middle East, of seeking to "arrange a small Camp David meeting to include the United States, Israel and Lebanon" and "Lebanon would never negotiate peace with Israel."

A four-state Arab League committee on Lebanon is due to meet in Beirut tomorrow to discuss the situation and to find a peaceful settlement for Lebanon's six-year domestic crisis. The committee consists of the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait and Lebanon.

Lebanese officials hope that progress towards a settlement of this crisis would help reduce the border violence between Lebanon and Israel.

Five killed as Iranians go to vote

Three Islamic revolutionary guards and two Iranians were killed in gun and bomb attacks in Tehran as Iranians voted yesterday for a president to replace Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Iranian State Radio, monitoring the voting, said that said two guards were shot by leftist gunmen while a third was killed by a bomb. The two civilians died in another bomb blast.

There were incidents at Iranian embassies in a number of foreign cities—including Vienna, Bonn, Munich and Ankara—as Iranian supporters and opponents of the fundamentalist regime clashed while casting their votes.

Mr Mohammad Ali Rajai, the Iranian President-elect, was elected by the all-powerful clergy, looked assured of a landslide victory after the three other candidates announced their support for him.

The state radio said, other areas in the country were calm during the voting and that Iranians had voted enthusiastically and in great numbers.

But Tehran residents reached by telephone said numbers were noticeably down on the Islamic republic's first presidential election in January 1980, which gave Mr Bani-Sadr the job with 75 per cent of votes cast.

Yesterday's elections were called after Mr Bani-Sadr was dismissed as President and overthrown by the Islamic fundamentalists last month when Muslim fundamentalists moved to eliminate all overt opposition.

Mr Bani-Sadr went underground, apparently inside Iran, after his removal and has since called for resistance against the regime.

Results were not expected for the next day or two. The size of the turnout was likely to be the focal point of interest, after constant calls by the fundamentalists for people to vote as a sign of support for the regime.

In Bonn, more than 200 people demonstrated outside the Iranian embassy, chanting "no more mass murder in Iran."

About 35 Iranians forced their way into the Iranian consulate in Munich and tried to send a protest letter to Tehran before police arrived.—Reuter.

Happy in his nappy

Berlin.—Told that a known drugs pedlar was back in business, police searched his flat from top to bottom. They were about to leave empty-handed when one suspicious officer found 50 grams of heroin in the nappy of the man's two-month-old baby.

Tanzanian toll

Dar es Salaam.—A total of 179 Tanzanian soldiers died in Uganda from June 1979 until their final withdrawal last month, and 441 Tanzanian troops died during the war itself, official figures disclose.

Asylum granted

Paris, July 24.—Soviet diplomat Alexiev Pleshakov and his family have been granted political asylum in France, a well-informed source said. His request was made in order to have his UNESCO post and return to Moscow.

£250 world tour

Hamburg.—Using a credit card, a British-born man spent £50,000 on a year's trip round the world with only £250 in his pocket. Police said he argued that he had lost the card and that he was a member of the top class restaurants before his bank caught up with him.

Pope improves

Rome.—The Pope's health is improving steadily as his virus goes away, a spokesman for his medical team said here, but doctors have yet to decide when to perform an operation to reverse an intestinal bypass.

Briton among crew

Moscow.—A Briton was among the crew of four of an Argentine cargo aircraft which crashed inside the Soviet Union last Saturday. A British Embassy spokesman said. But he declined to identify the man.

Death sentence

Kuala Lumpur.—A 38-year-old seaman has been sentenced to hang for the murder of a 25-year-old man at its at St Luke's Hospital here, the second time such an operation has been carried out on a human.

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Saturday Review

Dying, In Other Words, begins with the discovery, on her 25th birthday, of the naked body of a lovely redhead. It is Moira Penny, who had lived next to 90-year-old Clothilde Duras on the attic floor of a house of seedy bed-sitters. Moira was a writer, the focus of Clothilde's bitter envy. Clothilde rejoices, but cannot forget the evil she is sure her young neighbour was plotting against her. Worse, she still sometimes seems to hear typing — what if Moira is not truly dead?

In the top attic storey tucked under the blue slate roof, there was movement. Someone survived. It might be the black birds merely, dragging and fluttering over the slates? No, it was here inside.

There were two cream doors on the landing, both of them locked. But safe behind one of them, something lived and was moving. Furtively, timidly, brushing against the thin walls. It was something very tiny and old, it was a very old woman, or looked as though it used to be a woman, now a doll, stick-thin, dehydrated and varnished: it

rusted on the wallpaper, brushing two papery fingers against it; it wanted to come out and go down. It was Clothilde, whose gold-top pint was still sitting on the doorstep in the cold thin sunshine, alone.

Clothilde had been waiting for nearly two hours to go down, waiting till nobody moved or breathed or whispered against her, in the tall building beneath her, her black painted eyebrows clamped tightly with concentration; her fine veined nostrils quivered, head cocked, very patient, for artists, as she had explained to inquisitive people, so often, need never be bored; or lonely, although she was always alone; she had plenty to do, for two hours had been rubbing in green herbal cream to the brown freckled crags of her hands as she stood a short step from the edge of her world, on the edge of her worn orange carpet, waiting for silence and safety.

And sometimes she waited all day to go down, in the long hot summer, not minding the wait for herself but the milk never waited, went solid and sour in the sun; and it fell back down to the ground from the balcony, brave hands tipping it, innocent, ly tipping it, a fierce white fountain streamed out through the blue summer evening, the black birds flying, the white feathers fell to the ground and

Clothilde

An extract from
Dying, In Other Words
a novel
by Maggie Gee

the empty bottles shone bright to the sky in the morning, joining the jewel-bright bat-dement, shielding the queen.

Clothilde lived her life in a state of siege, feeling safer because she was tiny and light (they were used to looking for giants), because she was locked away here at the top of the house, very near to the safe cold sky. She was only frightened of people, of gross, inartistic people, and there were so many (though happily now they were starting to die away.) She timed her swift scurries downstairs to

avoid them, fearing their big heavy bodies and curious eyes and their rude loud voices attacking her, saying Hello and How are you.

Frank Drake on the floor below, for example, who had once been so friendly. Until she had seen he was laughing, the coarse pink fellow, and later of course she had caught him rooting in bins (and today he had got up late making horrible sounds in the bathroom, delayed on purpose, the filth and fat Frank Drake).

And Moira, a loud giantess

Illustration by Robin Harris

with her boyfriends, so crude and so fleshy, so big and so horribly close. And pretending that she was an artist, of all things. Dimpling her fat pale cheeks and smiling dishonestly when they first met on the landing and Clothilde had distantly regally (foolishly!) let herself be introduced, had said 'Je suis artiste.'

'Oh how interesting!' Moira had giggled, showing her big horse teeth. 'How very nice to have found that out. You see I am, sort of, a writer, myself; but I do like to think I'm a little bit artistic, as well' — and she thought Clothilde wouldn't see through it, the way she was lying and boasting and all the while pulling her messy hair over her face and making believe she was modest. Clothilde wasn't fooled (she was wise, she had lived), not even at first, not for more than a moment.

And nor would she let herself fear them, though sometimes it sounded as if they were almost in her room, it was so hard to tell in the darkness. And she would sit up in bed very straight in the dim yellow glow of her night light, and switch on her wireless with loud French military music, to show she had spirit, to frighten them off. Big cats, she was so much superior to them, and prettier, she thought, inspecting herself in her tin-framed mirror, her tiny yellow face lit up by the life of the spirit.

But that was the trouble, they envied her — Moira envied her especially Moira — for being so swift and so light and so slim. And she pulled down her navy blue beret neatly so only a little grey down was showing, you must keep pretty and neat so she always wore it; and cut her grey hair every week very short and fluffy, and washed it with herbs, so it looked like the soft grey down on the ducks she fed in the park (it wasn't surprising they followed, and watched her with terrible envy); and the blue beret floated on top like a boat, like a small child's boat.

And the face underneath it was also curiously pretty and childish, seen from a distance, out in the street, the tiny child's figure in its long blue coat and the face even smaller, a palette of colours, always the same, in brilliant miniature. Thin clever lips, very red, and a bird-beaked fastidious nose, and the eyes in the child-sized, yellow-skinned skull rather large and short-sighted, lofty, artistic, dramatically ringed in dark blue and then black. And the rings went crooked where the wrinkles descended in close-up, in close-up the eyes dreamed out under rainbows of painted yellow parchment, dreamed out above dwarf wrinkled apples of bright red crepe, and in close-up the child smiled or spoke and the lips were pulled back to bare teeth of a brave ancient woman, her own teeth, all of them, baring a black and tobacco graveyard of ancient bone; and this graveyard was barred to the child she had been and was still in her dreams, in a blue sailor-suit, in the paradise parks of green Paris, in love with the future which hung in the haze at the end of the long formal walks and which leaped from the sail-covered water, which shone from the deck of each launched toy boat, the divine blue artistic masquerade.

Clothilde was that lost child still in her dreams and her tin-framed mirror, and she looked for the child in the mirror each time she went out, with a last soft feather of powder. She slid back the catch and she waited and listened again. Then swiftly and quietly and twittering courage to herself like a bird, she went down the stairs to her milk at a stiff, quiet, quick near-run. She was caught. There was Frank in the hallway, right by the door which stood open, his pink greasy face very big and very bright in the daylight. And just as she stopped with her hand to her thin bird's chest at the turn of the spiral staircase, Frank looked up. Too late to go back, so with chin very high and eyes misty she sailed on down, and he tried in his womanish honking voice, which she long ago discovered to be mockery 'Bongjaw, Madame' — and she long ago told him, quite kindly, when they were still friends, that she was *toujours* a girl, and should therefore be called Mam'selle.

So she stared with great ice-and-mist eyes just over his head as she floated on down, great ice-clouds in fierce black rings floating down to freeze him, and then when the fat pink face had come close enough to astonish her (still) with his coarseness and him, she thought, with her frail icy beauty, said slowly and thinly and coldly in accented English 'Good Mor Neeng', to the wall, to the door, to the sky, to her proud lonely milk bottle, white and exclusive and cold: thus leaving him fat and flustered and fowl in the hall-way, his dirty old yellowish mackintosh flapping around him, she told herself, bending very briskly on the doorstep and breathing the clean air in.

She stood on the doorstep for a second or two to make sure he was safely gone, puffing pinkly and sadly, she thought, back up to his room. But she had no pity: the artist couldn't afford any pity, for fools like him. She was lovely, but she could be cruel. She screwed up her eyes at the thin grey sun.

Before they had quarrelled Frank used to ask her in: even then she was careful of going so far, although he was most polite on the stairs and had practised his French with that curious honking accent, always forgetting the persons, always forgetting the Mademoiselle. Not realising what it all meant until later, she thought, and she slitted her eyes still more sharply up at the wide grey reflecting sky which seemed suddenly vast and sea-like and lonely, and scuttled inside like a small grey stranded crab. As she trotted upstairs her eyes slid over the stair-reads, many of them worn and dangerous, probably part of their plan.

She had started noting it all in her notebook, or most of it, when she remembered, on good days, that is, when her teeth didn't hurt too much in the night, for the bone she had known since a child cried out to her, sometimes, but she didn't stop to listen, she knew she must sleep and survive. And sometimes she sat up quite straight and wrote in her notebook, for literature, surely, was even more martial than music, sat tiny and utterly lonely now Frank was gone and her writing was not quite straight in the dim yellow glow of her night light, dyeing her brave yellow skull in the shadows yellower still. She was noting the facts about Moira.

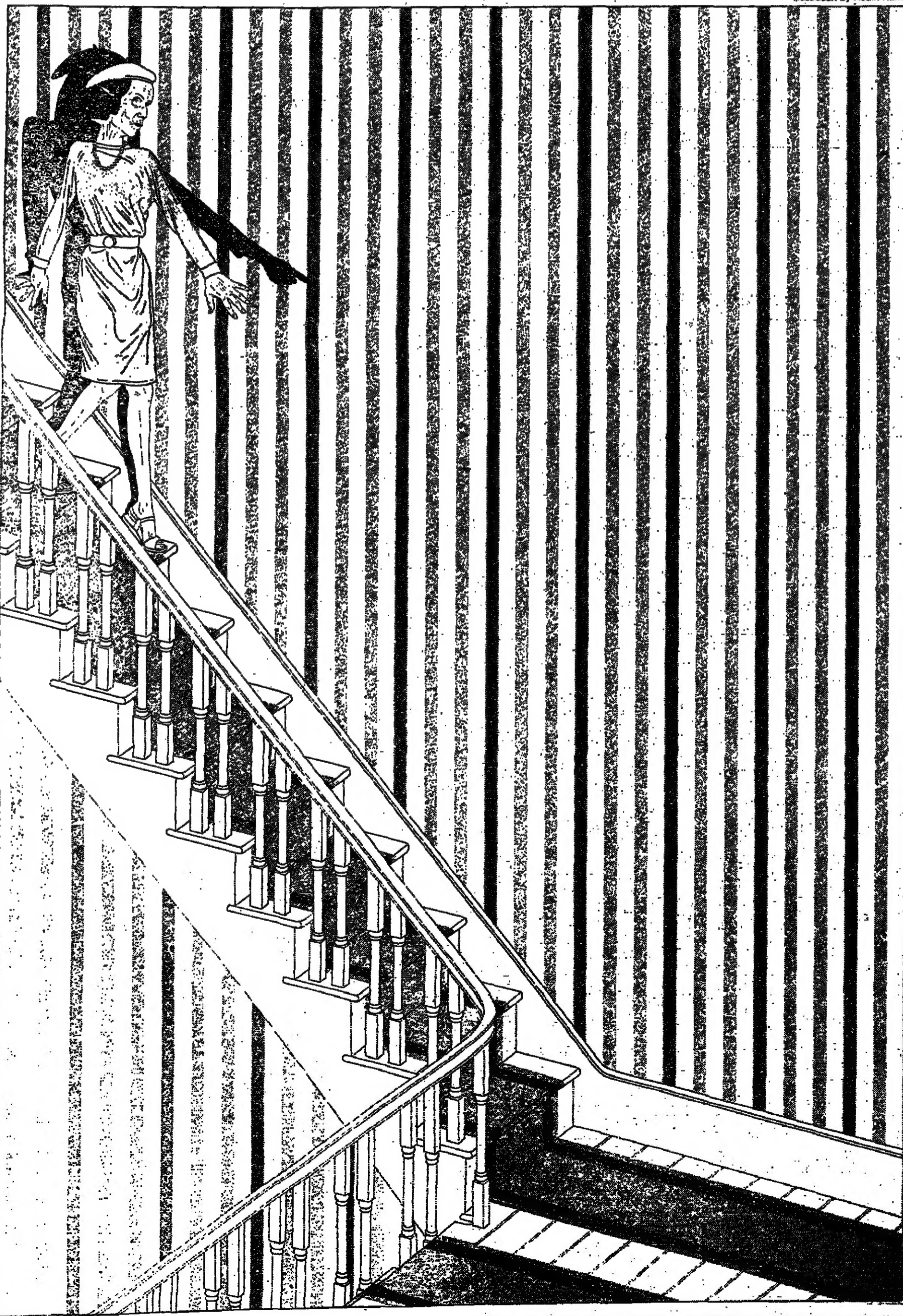
They certainly didn't read well, as items: Clothilde's best books, her two favourites: the titles would not be revealed: they had disappeared one afternoon in the summer, and Moira was later seen laughing, half-naked, triumphant, out on the roof in the sun. Item, some butter she'd left on the window ledge, Normandy butter, the best: a necklace: a beret, her old one, but good: a handbag which had been her mother's, the leather was old but it still had a pretty silk lining, shot silk, turquoise green: and soon after, she had noticed that Moira was carefully painting her eyes to match it.

The flowers, of course, any woman was brought by her suitors: Clothilde's never came. Moira's strong swift fingers had matched them. There may have been letters, also, tied to the stems of the roses or orchids or lilies and C., with my love, from Frank. Item, the garlic. The garlic she needed at once for her three-day garlic cure, which she did once a year (and the girl had been clever, had plotted and noted the date), when she ate garlic hourly, had nothing but garlic and herbal tea, it made the blood young and clear. Moira wanted her blood to go rotten, for Moira liked the blood, and she liked rank meat. She cooked horrible rich-smelling meats on the ring in her next-door bedroom. Item, the tray, the enamelled tray with the gay little boat sailing proudly in blue and silver: sailed away. And the tea, the limeflower *tisane* which was good for her chest and smelled citrous and fresh, stinging to her when she drank it of blue summer skies over yellow-green lime trees, singing of youth and of home, now mysteriously gone: and she stood on the landing and sniffed it, her lovely green perfume, now blatantly, bitterly, drifting across from the door of Moira's room.

Then after the subtractions, which were hard, there were the additions. Item, two copulating mayflies insolently placed on Clothilde's pillow. A saucer of uneaten food which Clothilde well knew (they would find she could not any longer be fooled) she had cooked several months ago: they had hidden it under her bed, and the thing had gone horribly mouldy. A small piece of glass poked carefully under her door, so it was difficult one morning to open. They hoped she would feel cut off, and hemmed in. But Clothilde had her notes: she had lived long enough to be patient. Clothilde would survive. In the end, she would win, she the artist. The artist would always go on when the animal hadn't the stamina, brutally, painfully, lacking her patience and dignity, died.

Thus Moira, Clothilde poured a tall glass of rich creamy milk for herself with her blue beret bobbing, and her black teeth peacefully smiled. When they'd met on the stairs in the past few days she had hardly seen her, not bothered to blink or avert her proud head: Clothilde had decided, and she was the writer, that Moira was dead. (Yet she heard the typewriter boastfully typing, long after she was in bed.)

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Dying, In Other Words is published by Harvester Press at £7.95.



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RECORDS OF THE MONTH

William Mann Great names before Bach

Byrd: Ten Motets. Byrd Choir. (Turner. Philips 9502 030)
Schütz: Musikalische Exequien. Kreuzchor/Mauersberger. Phil 9502 025
Bonporti: Concerti from Op. 11. Musical/Michelucci. Phil 9502 004
Bach: Brandenburg Concertos 1-6. BPO and soloists/Karajan. DG 2531 32/3 (2 records)
Bach: Brandenburg Concertos 1-6. Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields/Martiner. Phil 9502 014/5 (two records)
Bach: Telemann: Chamber Music. E.S. and W. Kuijken/Kohnen. Accent ACC 8019

discerning selection of his Latin motets. All but one of them from the *Gradualia*, Catholic music bravely written in Protestant England — the non-Gradual motet, *Tribulationes Civium*, is an overt prayer to the Lord to rescue his Catholic flock from persecution. It, and several others on this record, are new to the current gramophone catalogue, among them two noble hymns to the Virgin, *Beata es*, and *Gloria, sancta perennis*, as well as a fine performance of *Vista, quoniam Dominus*. The justly popular *Historia Antiochae* may sound over-inflated at climaxes (two of them, one more than desirable), and *Non ego reliquiam* (less than desirable) in character — in both cases because a smaller choir would be preferable, and appropriate to music designed for intimate domestic performances in recusant Catholic households.

Before Bach, exactly 100 years, came Heinrich Schütz, the first of the great German composers who were to dominate European music for so long. His *Musical Obsequies*, a Lutheran funeral service for a monarch who insisted of hearing the whole three part piece before he died, is quite old-fashioned, closer to Burgundian counterpoint than to Venetian drama that was in Schütz's time the new excitement. The motets for double chorus make noble listening, less powerful than his most famous polychoral motets, though Peter Schreier's tenor solos, and the choirboys, especially the alto, are brilliantly in command of their parts.

Also on that Philips label is an attractive selection of string concertos from the opus 11 collection by Francesco Bonporti who was a little older than S. Bach (Bonporti's dates are 1672-1749), but composed in a more modern style, resembling Handel or Vivaldi. Concerto 4 in B flat, with its sturdy rhythms and melodious inventiveness, especially recalls the manner of William Boyce, some years after Bonporti's death. Concerto 5 in F features solo cello as well as solo violin, but somewhat negatively until its last movement. Musically the performances are plain but vigorous and attractive; the recording does not sound as much as 11 years old.

So to my musical Agamemnon, and his six Brandenburg Concertos. They have always been part of Herbert von Karajan's concert repertoire — he tends to conduct them from the harpsichord — and has recorded all six before. His latest set, with soloists from his Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, is a very much as expected, earnest and heavy (No 4 is an exception) with few concessions to modern ideas about Baroque performing styles. Of their kind, the performances are supremely well played, and recorded cleanly, with pleasing smoothness of sound. In Britain we now seldom hear Baroque music played this way, and older listeners, if they resent the Leipzig/Martiner/Hopwood approach, may find Karajan just the interpreter for them. Others may look at Philips's reissue of the Academy of St Martin's version, under Neville Martin, as representing the last of the Leipzig/Martiner/Hopwood approach, and find Karajan just the interpreter for them. Others may look at Philips's reissue of the Academy of St Martin's version, under Neville Martin, as representing the last of the Leipzig/Martiner/Hopwood approach, and find Karajan just the interpreter for them.

Hilary Finch

Choirs of contrasting glories

Berlioz: Requiem. Choeur et Orchestre de Paris/Barenboim/Domingo. DG 2707 119 (2 discs)
Berlioz: Requiem. London Philharmonic Chorus and Orchestra/Previn/Tear. EMI SLS 5209 (2 discs)
Holst: The Planets. Berlin Philharmonic/RIAS Kammerchor/Karajan. DG 2532019
Holst: The Planets. Philharmonia/Ambrosian Singers/Rattle. EMI ASD 4047

the sheer physical impact of Previn's brass, the spontaneous excitement of his chorus exhort us to a vision where God is in his heaven and a good deal is right with the world. Soaring from the chaste close tremolando of the *Orchestra de Paris* strings, Plácido Domingo's "Sanctus" sounds over-pastoral: Robert Tear, in less glorious, sometimes strained voice, has a more affective dignity over almost cloyingly sweet choral and orchestral textures.

Interpretatively, too, Karajan's reading and the Berlin Philharmonic's playing has an urgency and vibrant elation unmatched by Rattle. His "Mars" has a sharply pointed baroque splendour, but Karajan's, with its weightier bass line, gives a sense of massively restrained and accumulated surging strength. His "Jupiter" is an irrepressible fountain of swirling brass and woodwind energy and mischief; Rattle's remains jaunty, the grand majesty of the trumpet pedalling in the contrast. But Rattle's "Venus" is unforgettable in its fresh, quintessentially English-pastoral melancholy, its violin and cello solos sweet with a character that the Berlin players, for all their super-polished celestial ensemble, just miss.

Max Harrison Still the magic-maker

Vladimir Horowitz: piano works by Schumann, Mendelssohn, Rachmaninov. RCA RL13775
Artur Schnabel: piano works by Schumann, Ravel, Debussy, Albaniz. RCA RL13850
Enid Gilels: Beethoven Sonatas Pathétique Op.13, Op.27 No.1, Op.27 No.2 Moonlight. DG 2532 008
Maurizio Pollini: Brahms Piano Concertos Nos. 1 and 2. Vienna Philharmonic conducted by respectively Karl Böhm and Claudio Abbado. DG 2707 127 (2 LPs)

Though his public appearances have been few, Horowitz still looms large among new piano issues, as does Rubinstein, who is now wholly absent from the concert platform. It is remarkable that the former still takes fresh pieces such as Schumann's *Nachtstücke* and Op.11 *Fantasiestücke* into his repertoire. These are all recordings

from his 1978-79 season and have the spontaneity and excitement of live performances, sometimes overmuch of the latter. There is magical finger-work in Mendelssohn's *Scherzo* a capriccioso, but Horowitz's sonata of the Rachmaninov Sonata No. 2, previously recorded for CBS, is at some points melodramatic in its heavy emphases. On another LP of concert recordings (from 1961 and 1970), Rubinstein is the opposite in Schumann's *Symphonic Studies*, sounding too dreamy for this vigorous and closely argued score. Yet the same composer's *Arabesque* is full of delicate, withdrawn poetry, as is the *Forlane* from Ravel's *Tombou de Couperin* of piquancy and grace. Memorably, too, are Albaniz's *Navarras* and Debussy's *La plus que lente*. Still Rubinstein plays with an aptly ironic air of self-indulgence, and it is curious that such highly civilized interpretations have not been issued before now.



Vladimir Horowitz: Spontaneity and excitement in his live performances.

Gilels: couples the popular Pathétique and Moonlight Sonatas of Beethoven with the latter work's rather more interesting E flat major companion piece Op.27 No.1. The concentrated power of the first movement of the Pathétique and finale of the Moonlight is conveyed in masterly fashion, of course, as is the living grace of the former piece's concluding Allegro. Gilels always draws a lovely, and individual, tone

from the piano, also, and this is excellently caught by DG's recording. But one suspects that the elusive, even wayward, Sonata Op.27 No.1 engages him more to judge from the intimate, searching expression he brings to it. I feel the same. Pollini's recordings of the Brahms concertos have been available separately and now resoundingly boxed. Böhm conducts No.1, Abbado No.2, and much could be said about the conductors' different approaches. Pollini's, however, though his playing is always superbly controlled, seems to me more questionable. Both works' slow movements are very beautiful, yet especially in Concerto No.2, the music is too relaxed to communicate with the heart of the music, and we are instead presented with a striking, un-Brahmsian refinement. It is a disturbing experience when playing as distinguished as this produces such unsatisfying results.

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Paul Griffiths Love and conflict

Schoenberg: Erwartung, Six Songs opus 8, Silla. Vienna PO/Dohnanyi. Decca SKDL 7509
Bartok: String Quartets Nos 3 and 4. Lindsay Quartet. ASV DCA 509 □ ZC DCA 509
Bartok: String quartets Nos 5 and 6. Lindsay Quartet. ASV DCA 504
Schubert: String quartets D. 87 and D. 112. Amadeus Quartet. DG 2531 336 □ 3301336

Just occasionally one comes across recordings that change one's notions of what music can be: of such is the new Schoenberg disc conducted by Christoph von Dohnanyi. I had always imagined the opus 8 songs with orchestra to be further set in the raggedy Straussian manner Schoenberg

had assumed for his symphonic poem *Pelleas und Melisande*, and was very soon to read. But Dohnanyi shows the last three of them, all Petrarch settings written in 1901, to be quite unlike any other music of this or any period. What they express is rapacious love crossed with bitterness, anxiety and fear: the love of a man who knows he is not worth loving. From this conflict flows the counterpointing of highly colourful orchestral groups; not to mention the harmony, so strained from tonality that the final concords seem either forced or arbitrary. And all this is beautifully revealed in a very lucid digital recording of the Vienna Philharmonic.

The only worry is that Andre Silla, greatly though I admire her as a vocal actress, cannot fly the great phrases of these songs. Her work is, rather, *Erwartung*, and very tellingly she performs it here going right to the edge in her portrayal of terror, insecurity and jealousy, but just stopping short of making the thing absurd. Here too the orchestral playing is beautiful and meaningful beyond belief. The Lindsay Quartet, I am afraid, are not quite the digital recordings of Bartok's last four quartets are forward and forceful, exposing a very physical determination to get to grips with the music. But they come nowhere near the virtuosity exhibited recently in these works by the Tokyo Quartet; there is far too much haste and misjudgment. Perhaps one might take this as an opportunity in the deeply troubled third and fourth quartets, but later in the series the fraying are not so readily excused. Of course, in the Amadeus record of blissfully accomplished quartets by the teenage Schubert. They play the one in E flat which is usually regarded as the best of the six. It was written in 1813, and also the B flat work

Concerts/ Max Harrison

The Music Party Wigmore Hall

Although the programme did not specifically mention the fact, it is now 10 years since *The Music Party*, directed by Allan Hacker, began exploring the classical and early romantic repertoires with the instruments of the period. Yesterday, in one of the Wigmore Hall Summer Nights they played just two works, and in Beethoven's Quintet Op. 16 the use of a fortepiano obviously made a great difference to the overall balance and hence to the music's impact. Reassuringly, the effect was one of stronger interpretation, and even allowing for the quite distinct character of each of the wind instruments the music sounded more equally voiced than usual.

Naturally the fortepiano's weak upper register is sometimes an important factor, and the differences between the period wind instruments and their modern descendants also produce considerable changes of emphasis. Perhaps the effect was happiest in Beethoven's deftly phrased closing movement, although in the central andante, where the players solo in turn, there were some beautifully shaped lines. Of course, basses horns came to *The Music Party* for the first time, and one might have expected these velvety-toned instruments to appeal to Mozart. The Wigmore stage looked rather crowded by the 13 players all together involved here, yet the ensemble was superbly almost throughout. Besides that pair of basses horns there are two each of oboes, clarinets, bassoons, four French horns and a string bass.

Mozart inexhaustibly rings the possible changes, and it would be easy to write about this score exclusively in terms of colour. Thus described it might seem quite unclassical, the more so in view of the warmth of tone *The Music Party* drew from it. But that would be to ignore the clarity which Mozart's infallible ear achieves and which is the unanimity of this large-sounding ensemble's performance added point.

Can't Pay, Won't Pay Criterion

Well-timed as usual, Dario Fo's play arrives on the day of the anti-authoritarian GLC's diktat to London rate-payers, and proceeds likewise to turn the conventional property ethic inside out. With its backdrop of mass redundancies, police swoops, lunatic stockpiles of food, and mounting working-class unrest, who cares if this ruthless farce goes back to Milan's 1974 civil disobedience campaign? Italy may have got there first, but this show is about us now. And the appearance of Robert Walker's uproariously well-directed production in the heart of enemy territory, for spectators who would be very cross that they found their cars had been nicked after the show, is a rare tribute to the reconciling powers of laughter.

Antonia returns to her flat laden with groceries which she and a mob of other wives have liberated from the supermarket after a 50 per cent price increase. She pours the story into the ear of the timorous Margherita, and they get busy hiding the spoils from their husbands and from the police who shortly arrive on the scene. Neither here nor later on is there any danger of mistaking Fo for a moderate. Social Democrat is the ugliest insult in his vocabulary. The police are bullying robots or sold-out ex-Marxists. The factory-line husbands, after a first show of virtuous disapproval, join in snaffling sacks of confectionery once they discover about the "Beaujolais lake and the Tower of Piza" that make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The final message is that the CP had better wake up and organise before the people do the job for them.

These contentious arguments are presented in the form of a delicious farce, so well animated that last night prolonged stretches of dialogue were inaudible for the gales of laughter. Fo is a comedian, specialist, and he possesses to a superb degree the capacity to thrust his characters into apparently hopeless situations in certain confidence that they will be able to talk their way out of them.



Maggie Steed, left, Christopher Ryan, and Alfred Molina

Theatre/Ned Chaillet

Cadences beat Essex

Childe Byron

Young Vic

Without David Essex, London might have had to wait a little longer to see Romulus Linney's *Childe Byron*. A good idea, that, doing without Mr Essex. He apparently saw the play in the United States and selected it for himself. Anxious to move out of the strict musical mould, he was eager to take on the part of Lord Byron which is intact with all the sexual legends of incest with his sister, homosexuality, the rape of his hugely pregnant wife and the rest. It could be a splendid role for an actor.

Mr Essex is an actor, but not that sort of actor. The play is richly rhythmic, interwoven with verse, quotation, highly charged dialogues and choruses of shifting public opinion. It demands classical cadences and the knowledgeable breaking of such cadences and Mr Essex delivers them with the beat of diligent memorization. Without music behind him, he slips into sullen vocalizations that are useless recitations of narrative.

Perhaps justification can be found for speaking like a fabrication, for the play would have him appear as a landlubber hallucinating to his dying daughter. Brought up to despise her father, she followed her mother's path into mathematics, bore children and grew reconciled with her father's memory only in her last month of her life, dying of cancer at the age of 36. Mr Linney's intricate text brings the daughter into direct confrontation with Byron, spinning out the public accusations with reenactments of crucial scenes and linking fragments of relevant verse. There is eloquence in the procedure, and grace in Byron's defences, if not in Mr Essex's renderings, the sparks of real interest come from Sara Kestelman.

Other actors play the young Byron, his mother, his lovers and his sister, but Miss Kestelman portrays both daughter and wife. In the role of the wife she enters into linguistic duels with Mr Essex, restraining his steady, balletic limping movement for a few minutes and showing that he has a few good moments. They volley words with wit and Mr Essex relaxes into something more engaging, the man beneath the postures.

In *Rule Britannia*, the book which preceded his current ATV series, James Bellini devoted much time to forecasting the continuing and irreversible decline of British industry and its replacement by a new feudalism based on ownership of land and the control of information. More and more people will be employed, he said, those that are employed at all in some branch or other of the information business. In print certainly Dr Bellini put every obstacle in the way of obtaining his readers' cooperation by the bestowing, now-hashed tone in which he wrote. Like a splenetic Prophet Jeremiah. But some of the message stuck in spite of that and I was reminded of it while listening to Michael Robinson's *Graduation for the Dole* (Radio 4, July 21, producer: Harry Schneider), an examination of diminishing employment prospects for this year's graduates. According to Mr Robinson, a large proportion of those who do find jobs will end up, irrespective of their subject, in work that has to do with information processing.

For example, accountancy on its own now provides some 10 per cent of graduate opportunities, while scientists and engineers — other than the very best — may find it almost as difficult as the plentiful arts graduates to get any job at all, let alone ones for which their courses have prepared them. We heard from a metallurgist with a first class degree unable to find work — and this in a country reputed to need all the technical skills it can get. Mind you, the metallurgist in question was a girl, but that can't have had anything to do with her difficulties in post-Sex-Discrimination-Act Britain, now can it? Maybe she too will end up in accountancy.

All in all this programme painted a sorry picture of the use we make of our resources of skill and intelligence. The mainly technical universities, such as Aston, are subjected to a series of cuts as everybody else, without exception, is cut output: at the same time, nobody can find enough electronic engineers. Our educational system has for years prided itself on turning out good generalists but, as we heard, the meaning of the working world means by it is that a person should be both literate and numerate and good at human cooperation. What education actually produces, apparently, is people who are either literate or numerate and rather good at working independently. Both these quite different creatures, of course, are referred to by the same name. Result: incomprehension on both sides.

Since Capital Radio introduced their *Tape Rolling* access slot in May, two of those DIY programmes have come my way. The first, *Which Nuclear Duet?* was an interview by one Neil Harris with Dr Walter Marshall, Chairman of The Atomic Energy Authority. It was ill-prepared and ill-executed — an illustration of why and how not to go in for access broadcasting. More recently (July 15) came David Croker with a colourful tape, more or less of his own making, in which the several dozen voices (Everett, Jimmy Hill, Whicker, Prince Charles, the cast of *Dad's Army*...) were all Croker. A good performance by any reckoning, electronically and artistically. For a beginner it was most impressive and another illustration — this time of why and how access broadcasting can and should be done.

Frederick Bradburn's adaptation of the third trio of novels in *A Dance to the Music of Time* ended last Sunday, having in my ears consistently re-created the cool detached atmosphere of the books. The tone of voice of London society of the war years, expertly conveyed by Graham Gault's cast, was a particularly strong element in the entire recreation. Less happily, the need to get each novel into under two hours has made for an irritating sense of compression; so that in the early episodes for example, Sergeant Gwain's suicide and Captain Penketh's fall from grace came and went in a somewhat perfunctory manner.

C. P. Taylor writes always with a grittiness and vigour which allow him to handle difficult emotional subjects without falling into sentimentality or pious cliché. He needed all his gifts to bring off *Operation Eliza* (Radio 4, July 17) which told how Malcolm Robson, nurturing a fantasy of identification with Presley, found himself against all expectation, befriending a hopeless spastic, Michael.

Malcolm treats him without any of the kid-gloved cautious patronage most of us bring to such relationships, gauging what interests him and recruiting an old joinder friend to devise a means of lowering him safely into a boat, so that he can take him for a row. He is able to pierce the screen of Michael's disability, to get at his intelligence and to share with him his overwhelming enjoyment in ordinary experiences. In the process he discovers that his own Elysian fantasy has faded away.

The pitfalls of such a story are many and deep, but this writing and production (by Stewart Croom) made it seem as if they did not exist. The acting helped: Tim Healy as Malcolm was splendidly vulnerable and direct, while Brian Hogg, limited to inarticulate cries, invested Michael with a most distinct personality.

Tribute for Tim

A special benefit performance of *Measure for Measure*, which was to have been presented at the National Theatre on Sunday night has had to be cancelled because two of the cast are now unable to perform. So instead the actors at the National will mount a variety show. Two of the leading performers from *Measure for Measure*, Bertice Reading and Peter Straker, will appear with the Theatre on Sunday night, being presented at the Lyttelton Theatre to raise money for the dependents of Tim Robinson, a lighting technician in the Lyttelton who died in a road accident in May. There will also be cabaret acts, ranging from comedy to magic, by performers better known to National audiences for their straight acting.

New....on Deutsche Grammophon.... Karajan.....Berlin Philharmonic Digital recording....32 channel 3M Digital Equipment

Travel/Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

A rare pause in real life

The last great aunt has been kissed goodbye, the bride has lobbied her posy into the galle of waving family, being sure to leave the old people on the ground and the happy couple can at last leave for their honeymoon. The honeymoon will be the third thing the silver-haired husband has to pay for after the church expenses and the bouquets. Until then, the honeymoon and the other costly items will have been paid for by the bride's father, who has lost a daughter and gained a thirteenth son.

As the corn-crushed mother of the bride had told her new son, as he manhandled her, wincing, on to the dance-floor: "It is as well to start on the right foot in marriage." And so it is with honeymoon. Dr Johnson, who, in his wisdom, married a woman older than himself, described it as: "The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure." Nowadays it seldom lasts a month.

The honeymoon — the very word conjures romance and balm, a night of bliss, a blissful, untroubled, care-free, expensive first days, "comparing the mutual affections of newly married persons to the changing moon, which is no sooner full than it begins to wane." It is a no-man's-land between unmarried freedom and the realization of what marriage amounts to, a rare pause in the real life of a genuine holiday, when nothing

except pleasure need be indulged. It is traditional to keep the honeymoon destination secret from the stag-nighters bent on practical joking. But, since the honeymoon is now rarely the occasion for initial consummation, the need for peace and quiet for an untroubled first night of a honeymoon has become largely obsolete.

The honeymoon may be spent anywhere, depending on how the marriage is likely to progress. A romantic view would be of a lonely, comfortable, luxurious spot where the couple could settle over what Uncle Dennis had said to the best man, sit at a dinner flashing their wedding rings in the candle light, or aimlessly sauntering up the beach, hand in hand, musing on the number and names of children. Those who want a more active honeymoon, a long-glide centre, a wrestling stadium and a race course close to their honeymoon hotel either know each other too well or not at all.

In the last century it was considered perfectly agreeable to honeymoon at a British seaside resort — Margate, Southend or Hastings — and rich relations would even offer the couple an empty country seat to piddle around in until they were fit to re-enter the mundane world — proper rustication until fit to re-enter society. But the British seaside is not what it used to be — it could be argued that it never was to be what it used to be and a British honeymoon is

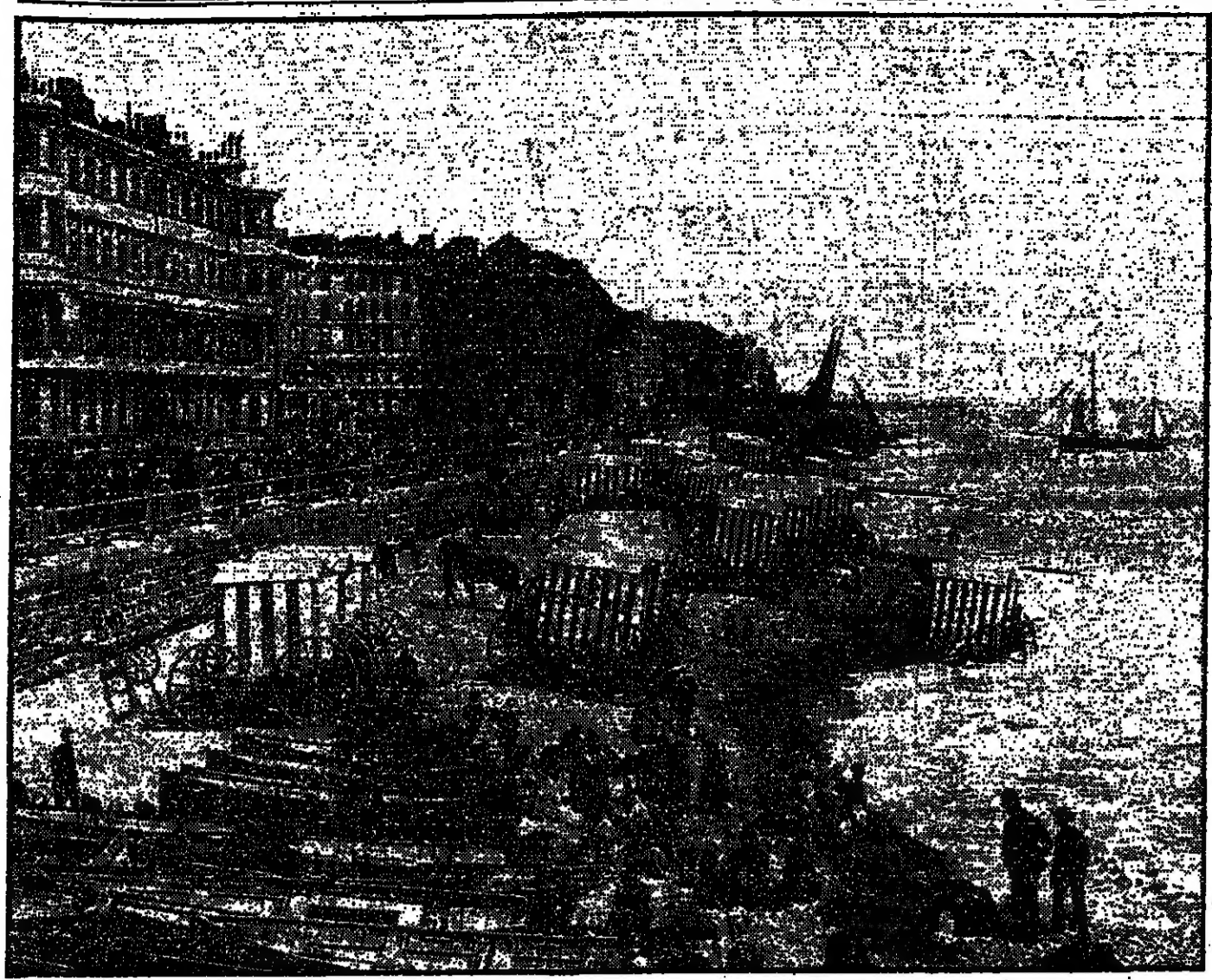
more likely to be spent in somewhere more extraordinary than a small hotel among the retired gentfolk of Worthing, or Bognor. More likely would be to spend a few nights deep in the Cotswolds, with long walks by day and snuggled in a four-poster by night. But then, as R. Condon wrote, marriage is not about bed and breakfast. There are small seaside towns which, out of season, could be perfect. For instance, the walled village of Rye in Sussex provides most things for two people enjoying their first days together in a new institution. There are seaside sights to see: good restaurants, tea shops, second-hand bookshops to browse in and the sea to walk beside.

Going abroad is a more glamorous start and would give a more thorough break between pre- and post-marital cohabitation. As this should be the holiday of a lifetime, some where spectacular and over-expensive might be justified. Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, for instance, spent their first days together in a bungalow at the Half Moon, Ocho Rios, Jamaica, an exclusive sandy bay of separate small houses incorporated in a hotel. The biggest drawback are the celebrities using it as a retreat who may distract you from your own event.

Even more exotic would be floating on a houseboat in Kashmir, sitting on the roof watching the sun set over Afghanistan, with flower men in purple robes driving by the front steps into the water. My own honeymoon was marshalled by a Mr Major, a witty and wily Kashmiri whose saddest day was in 1947 when the British left India and Kashmir. He took after themselves. His boat, on Nagien Lake, was a wooden version of my grandmother's sitting room, with three-piece, nick-nacks and a console wireless, where tea and macaroons were served promptly at four. Beyond that there is the rainy. Having decided to make this the most memorable holiday, it might be worth making for the unknown or the unusual. John Lennon and Yoko Ono spent their honeymoon eating chocolate cake in a bag in the Amsterdam Hilton. But there are not many couples who would invite the press into bed with them on their wedding night.

The biggest disappointment for the honeymoon-struck is returning home. After being the fatted calf at the centre of a great holiday, the return to a humdrum life which has been going on without them. They are celebrities no longer. The only way to avoid this experience is to spend the honeymoon at home. After all, as Mrs Murdoch's character said in *A Severed Head*, "You don't have to get anywhere in marriage. It's not a public conveyance." The AA Hotels & Restaurants in Britain guide lists 350 hotels with four-poster beds in a separate section towards the back of the book. The guide costs £4.25.

Nicholas Wapshott



The British seaside is not what it used to be... Hastings at the turn of the century.

Australia/Robin Mead

Dream Time with a cocktail shaker

It is not a pretty story — but it is an attractive legend which somehow sums up the loneliness and the mystery of Central Australia. And it dates from the days, long ago, which the Australian aboriginals call the "Dream Time".

It is the story of Kadumalu the Kangaroo Man, one of the Dream Time's immortals who proved to be only too mortal after all. He died in a ritual killing at the hands of a hunter who stabbed him twice, broke his nose, then clubbed him to death with the short, heavy carved stick which — boomerangs apart — is the aboriginals' favourite weapon. And, should you doubt the story, you can see Kadumalu to this day. At least, the aboriginals say that you can. For his likeness — his face gashed, and weathered in agony — can be found on the side of the Olga Mountains which, like Ayers Rock, rise abruptly from the flat, featureless desert 240 miles west of Alice Springs. Time and the elements have played strange tricks with these rocks, and Kadumalu has his hand clutched to the side of his head and his nose is indisputably broken.

The story of Kadumalu is told by explorer John Dare, who runs three-day "safari" trips out to Ayers Rock and the Olga Mountains from Alice Springs in his superbly equipped, air-conditioned coach. John Dare, who has a deep knowledge of aboriginal folklore and an unusual ability to communicate with the wandering tribespeople, has many other tales — and he can lead you to the sacred caves, where the aboriginals record their stories in a unique picture language, as well as explaining how, in a

featureless landscape, those stories are related to individual trees, boulders... even the earth itself. For an aboriginal to trespass on these sacred sites is to risk expulsion from the tribe and certain death, even today. And, faced with such deeply-held convictions, the Australian authorities are powerless to intervene. But non-aboriginals are, it seems, exempt — so a visitor can explore the 1,796ft high Olga (which can also be climbed by the easy Kaituma route) and the caves around Ayers Rock, 20 miles away and far harder to ascend, in safety. Perhaps, surprisingly, Ayers Rock itself — a vast, 1,435ft high monolith which is all that remains of the massive mountain range which once dominated central Australia — is not an aboriginal holy place. Discovered by white Australian settlers only within the past 100 years, Ayers Rock owes its fame to a tourist attraction to its dramatic sunsets, and the remarkable colour changes — from gold to blood

red — which are effected as the sun sinks below the horizon. John Dare makes these sunsets even more memorable by stopping the coach at a local vantage point overlooking the rock, and magically producing from a door in the side of his vehicle a set of glasses and a cocktail shaker. It is a moment of pure magic in one of the most out-of-the-way spots in the world. Sunrise at Ayers Rock is reputedly just as memorable but John Dare's cocktails often ensure that one misses that. Never mind: no visitor to Australia should forgo the chance to see a little of what this, the world's oldest continent, is all about — even if the accommodation at the rock, in one of three rather basic motels, is a little spartan. Alice Springs itself, one hastens to add, is little better when it comes to the provision of mod. cons.

And Australia, one quickly discovers, manages to keep on producing this extraordinary contrast between the old and the new. From the bright, attractive, coastal cities — who could fail to fall in love with Sydney and Perth, as modern as they come? — it seems always only a step into the outback. That step is a step straight into the past, where man must come to terms with nature rather than bending it to his will. The contrast can be seen most clearly, perhaps, in the south-eastern corner of Queensland. On the surface, it is a bustling, European-style city — although more attractive than most of its Continental counterparts. But take a launch up the river to the famous Lone Pine Koala Sanctuary, an hour out of town, and you are in a small, remote, "kitchy" zoo, and look around you.

The zoo's inhabitants are a dramatic reminder that Australia is something outside one's normal travelling experience. Kangaroos and wallabies, inquisitive emus, cuddly koalas whose air of sleepy intoxication comes from a diet of eucalyptus leaves which does just that — and the koala's peculiar, almost hypnotic, stare — are a glimpse of that extraordinary frank of nature, the duck-billed platypus — a furry mammal which lives underwater, eats with a beak, and lays eggs. Visitors tend not to linger in Brisbane, which is a pity. It is a city of unquestioning hospitality and magnificent sea food (surely Gamboro's, where one can eat a deliciously fresh, coming out of one's ears, then go on to a main course of grilled native barramundi fish, and still get change from £3, must be one of the best-value meals in the world). But the Great Barrier Reef beckons.

If one has described kangaroos, koalas and the duck-billed platypus as being among the zoological wonders of the world, then what has one left? About the Great Barrier Reef? It stretches for 1,500 miles off the Queensland coast: a coral wonderland created by nature over aeons of time. It is inhabited by the gaudy, brightly coloured, and made up of hundreds of species of coral: a real-life aquarium. 20 to 30 miles offshore where you sit in a glass-bottomed boat, or dive in the water, you can see a pinch yourself to see if it is real.

One can see the reef from Hayman Island, one of the islands in the Cumberland group which has been given over to tourists development. Not all these developments are to be admired, for Australians, despite their many admirable qualities, do seem to put the tourists first and the outlying reef second.

But Hayman Island, graced by the bungalow-style Royal Hayman Hotel, is an exception. It is comfortable, stylish, and a wonderful base for exploring both the neighbouring islands in the Whitsunday Passage (by boat) or the reef itself (by Air Whitsunday seaplane). Opposite Hayman Island, on the mainland, Shute Harbour is one of the take-off points for visits to the islands — must be one of the most beautifully-situated harbours in the world. Yet it has a population of just 100 people, and in Australia, the visitor will have little trouble in avoiding the crowds.

The exception is that other beautiful harbour, Sydney. No one could say that Sydney's city planners have not made the most of their surroundings. The

Sydney Harbour Bridge, nearly 50 years old now, is still one of the engineering marvels of the world, and the Conservatorium Opera House — which Sir John Besenham has unkindly likened to a group of nuns in a ragged scrum — must be one of its architectural wonders. Sydney is a lively city: busy and businesslike, yet surprisingly warm and hospitable. It has its old-fashioned, trendy quarters, like the Rocks, and its new little Soho in the old around the King's Cross district. And, of course, its beaches are superb even if Bondi Beach and Manly do tend to get a little crowded at weekends. In Australia, one notices, it is the lifeguards — not the policemen — who get younger with the passing years.

If time is short, take the Sydney Explorer bus (fare £5 a day). It follows a circular route and allows passengers to get on and off wherever they like — and as often as they like. And don't miss the Captain Cook's Harbour Cruise (£4.25), which is as spectacular a half-day excursion as one is likely to find anywhere. Restaurants (sea-food is again a speciality) and hotels (the Hyatt Kingsgate is probably the best value, usually of a high standard and always excellent value — a reflection, no doubt, of the city's cosmopolitan make-up). Sydney is a gently buzzing, Melbourne voraciously self-conscious. But no one could fail to like Perth, far to the west and surely due for a massive boom based upon Western Australia's vast mineral wealth. Like Sydney, Perth sprawls around water in this case the wide, wandering Swan River. It is not as lovely as Sydney, nor perhaps as lively. But hotels (the grand, plush Hilton) and, uniquely, the city seems to get nicer as it gets bigger. Its famous black swans are rather hard to track down, however.

Those black swans are one of the oddities of Australia. You know they are there, but somehow they are still unexpected when you do find them (dotting the freshwater lakes in the local parks). Australia is a land of surprises — all of them pleasant.

How to get there: The cheapest advance-booking fares from Europe start at £100 return (Queensland, the Australian national airline, and British Airways). Internally, Ansett cover the country. Thomas Cook (Thorp Wood, Peterborough) has an excellent range of inclusive holidays there, including a 25-day "Freedom of Australia" fly-drive package which starts at £250. There are also 25-day touring holidays starting at £1,225 inclusive. Thomas Cook can also arrange "add-on" trips for tourists visiting Sydney, independently Australian Tourist Commission: 49 Old Bond Street, London W1X 4PL.

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Summer holiday discount news

Anyone planning to visit the USA on a fly-drive tour using the American Express travel service should book before next Friday. Until then the company is charging its holidays at the favourable rate of £2.25 per pound and is also offering free car rental for one week.

Until the end of August, British Airways has abolished its usual 21-day advanced booking requirement on Super

Aper fares to Washington and Miami. This relatively unrestricted return fare for Washington of £309 and Miami £259.

Something of a charter airline war has now been instituted on the London-Berlin route by Laker and the German Tourist Facilities group which offers drastically reduced fares on a hitherto expensive destination. GTF's return from Luton or Gatwick is £55 while

Laker's fares, with airport taxes, start at £56.80.

Discounts on charter air fares and package holidays are now at their smallest and will not start to rise until the end of August and the close of the season. The most attractive flights are particularly expensive at the moment, notably to some of the less popular Mediterranean destinations where cuts in the number of flights have left seats at a premium. BH

Package holidays	Nights	Company	Price	Save	Conditions
Yugoslavia	7/14/b	Global	£179/£249	£10/£30	Glasgow, Aug 9, 23, 30
Yugoslavia	7/14/b	Portland	£175/£235	£11/£17	August 8
Adriatic Riviera	14/b	Tjereborg	£219	£45	August 9, Gatwick and Manchester
Rome and Sorrento	14/b	Tjereborg	£258	£40	August 15
Lido de Jesolo	14/b	Global	£285	£30	Glasgow, Aug 8, 22
Malta	14/b	Tjereborg	from £280	£40	August 5 and 12, Gatwick & Manchester
Malta	7/14/b	Global	£255/£319	£10/£30	Glasgow, August 10, 17, 24 and 31
Portofino, Greece	14/b	Tjereborg	£239	£43	August 9, Gatwick and Manchester
Crete	14/b	Tjereborg	£309	£42	August 10
Benidorm	14/b	Global	£239	£30	Glasgow, Aug 12, 26
Faro, Portugal	7/14/b	Thomas Cook	£204/£302	£30	Newcastle, Aug 11, 18
Cross Channel ferries					
Portsmouth/St Malo and Plymouth/Roscoff		Brittany Ferries standby			
Passenger			£13.50 one way	£3-£4.50	Must be booked & paid 72 hours in advance, Sunday to Thursday only
Average car with two adults and two children			£141.20 return	£74.30	
UK holidays					
Boating Loch Lomond	7 days	Hossons	£359	£88	from August 15/8 birth
Norfolk Broads	7 days	Hossons	£383	£97	from August 15/8 birth

Flights are from Gatwick unless otherwise stated. All discounts are calculated on current brochure prices. *Portland and Tjereborg can only be booked directly, Portland telephone 01-388 5111, Tjereborg 01-499 8676 or 061 236 9311. Tjereborg's Manchester departures are £10 extra.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Talent in depth

The sixth round clash in the Gold Cup between Robert Sheehan and Geoffrey Bresca at the St Johns Wood Bridge Club, attracted a number of interested spectators. Normally, the strong teams are separated by the draw until the semi-final.

Although the British Bridge League selectors had seeded Sheehan (Zis Mahmood, Steve Fishpool, Terence Reese, Jeremy Flint), surprisingly they had not seeded Bresca (J. Collings, F. M. Wodarczyk, P. D. Edwin, P. North). Bresca has reached the final stages of the Gold Cup every year for the past twelve years; Collings and Hackett are members of the British team in this year's European Championships; Edwin has played for England on a number of occasions; Wodarczyk is a most gifted player, and Freddie North's consistent accuracy is universally recognized. It was most encouraging to think that there were three stronger teams than Bresca's left in the competition. The wealth of British talent is obviously far greater than I had believed.

Sheehan suffered an early reverse on board 4.

Game All Dealer West

10-10-7-4
10-10-5-5
10-10-4-4
10-10-3-3

This was the bidding in the closed room:

West North East South
Reese Hackett Sheehan Bresca
No 30 No 20 No 20 No 20
No 20 No 20 No 20 No 20
No 20 No 20 No 20 No 20
No 20 No 20 No 20 No 20

Reese, with little to guide him, selected the unfortunate lead of the ♠Q. Bresca won the lead in hand with the ♠K and cashed the ♠A and ♠K. He crossed to dummy with the ♠J and played the ♠10, which Sheehan covered with the ♠J. As declarer could afford to lose one trick, he continued with a diamond to dummy's ♠9. Sheehan, appreciating that the defence was lost if declarer had four diamonds, discarded a club. Bresca grasped the last trump and claimed thirteen tricks, 14-6-0-3. The bidding started the same way in the open room.

West North East South
Edwin Mahmood Wodarczyk Fishpool
No 30 No 20 No 20 No 20
No 20 No 20 No 20 No 20
No 20 No 20 No 20 No 20
No 20 No 20 No 20 No 20

Fishpool's bid of 3NT appears conservative to me. When Mahmood continued with four diamonds, Fishpool knew that there were sufficient values for a slam, but was uncertain of the bid six clubs to cater for the possibility that Mahmood might have four clubs and only three spades. Generally, it is easier to develop these powerful 4-4-1 hands if you start with a minor suit bid. The sequence would begin:

South North
3 clubs 2 diamonds
4 diamonds 3 hearts
with strong continuations by South. The danger of rebidding two spades is that partner will often support you with only three cards in suit.

Edwin led a heart, the only lead to give declarer a problem. Fishpool cashed the ♠A, crossed to dummy with the ♠J and returned to his hand with the ♠K. He continued with a diamond to dummy's ♠A and a second diamond, on which Wodarczyk discarded a club. Fishpool cashed his club honours, discarding three diamonds from the dummy. Unhappily Wodarczyk ruffed the ♠K and forced declarer with the ♠K. Fishpool had to concede defeat. As we all agreed with the benefit of hindsight, a superior line was to take the top clubs before playing on diamonds. East can no longer discard a club. Now when declarer tackles the diamonds, East will be presented with the option of ruffing a loser. If East should ruff a club, declarer retains the chance of playing the diamonds for no loss.

The swing on this hand gave Bresca an early lead of 13 IMP's. Sheehan's team hit back immediately, wiping out the deficit and establishing a lead of 13 IMP's. On this next hand, both teams had the chances. Teams of Four: Gold Cup 6th round. East West game. Dealer South.

10-10-7-4
10-10-5-5
10-10-4-4
10-10-3-3

When I led the ♠K, Sheehan also dropped the ♠Q. Sheehan was the first to agree that he should have encouraged a diamond continuation. As in the open room, I switched to the ♠7. The stage was set for a big win. Collings won the heart trick and played the ♠Q, on which Sheehan played low without a flicker. Time stood still. Eventually Collings played the ♠A, hoping to crop the ♠K. He continued singleton ♠K. He continued with a heart to dummy's ♠A. Which Sheehan ruffed with his ♠K. When I won the diamond with the ♠A, I was able to exit with a spade, so we defeated the contract by two tricks. 17-10-0-3. Sheehan and a gain of 3 IMP's. Someone suggested to Collings before playing a heart to dummy's ♠A, he would only have been one down. "That," said Collings, "would be like dining at the Connaught and then counting the small change."

Sheehan won an exciting match of uneven quality by 23 IMP's.

Surcharges/David Hewson

Count the extra cost

Strong dollar versus weak pound equals misery for the traveller. It is an equation which should be on the mind of anyone who is planning to visit America this winter.

For while it may be easy, though painful, to calculate how much tumbling sterling will increase the cost of food and travel, it is more difficult to work out how much it will add to the way of surcharges.

With a booming pound in recent years, it became easy to forget that heavy surcharges existed. Now surcharges are back. As far as holidays to America are concerned, the key factor for surcharges is the level of the pound at the date the brochure prices were calculated.

Most operators calculated their winter prices at the beginning of last March which means they were using a rate of £2.18 to the pound. One does not need to be a clairvoyant to see that on that basis surcharges on American holidays are virtually inevitable. If, as most observers expect, the pound will settle at about the £2 mark over the winter, then those surcharges are likely to be the maximum allowable.

Many holiday companies offer some guarantee, limiting the size of the surcharge, and some say that if the extra payment goes over a certain limit clients have the right to

cancel the holiday and claim a total refund. In reality, this is a right which is seldom likely to be offered; most companies will absorb costs over the crucial figure. If, for instance, they say that after a 12 per cent surcharge clients may cancel then they will institute an 11 per cent surcharge and foot the rest of the bill themselves.

One operator, Jetset, has made much of the fact that its brochure is based on the level of £2 to the pound and if sterling makes a miraculous recovery to more than £2.16 it will make some refunds to clients.

The pound could rise past £2.16 in the next few months, but this seems unlikely. And, of course, the fact that a company will not make a surcharge does not mean that its holiday is better value overall than another company which will — it is the final price that matters.

Travellers to North America would be well advised to discover the dollar rate at which their brochures are calculated and all the major companies have to carry this information in the brochure. If the rate is more than £2.10 then you should expect to pay the maximum surcharge possible under the company's rules, and you will then discover the likely final price for the holiday.

Finally, if Mediterranean holidaymakers think they are above all this they are very much mistaken. The further charter flights travel from Britain, the more likely they are to pay for aviation fuel in dollars. Surcharges are already appearing on some European routes and they are going to be with us for many months to come.

Many travellers should get used to the fact that the surcharge sections of holiday brochures are now as important as the more colourful bits. As a guide, here are the surcharge procedures of a number of major companies with the dollar exchange rate they are using on winter holidays to America:

Thomson Holidays. £2.18. Maximum surcharge 10 per cent.
Cosmos. £2.18. If surcharge goes over 12 per cent, client can cancel without penalty.
Thomas Cook. £2.18. If surcharge goes over 10 per cent, client can cancel without penalty.
Jetset. £2.00. Guaranteed no surcharge if full current price is paid at time of booking. Otherwise can cancel if surcharge is more than 10 per cent.
Laker. £2.18. If surcharge goes over 10 per cent, client can cancel without penalty.
Intasun. £2.18. If surcharge goes over 10 per cent, client can cancel without penalty.

At the heart of the antiquities, and encompassed by the village, as a huge ring-earthwork of henge covering 28½ acres (11.5 hectares): a circular embankment with a deep ditch and standing stones which was a Bronze Age sanctuary. To the south runs The Avenue, 50ft (15m) wide and flanked by standing stones. Many of these stones survive, but by no means all. The Avenue originally ran for a mile (1.6km) to a smaller site, known as the Sanctuary, now next to the A4 opposite a transport café.

Also within a short distance

way track (now a long-distance footpath), a stretch of Roman road which is clearly visible as a grassy bank running across a field off the A361; and many round barrows.

In Avebury itself there is a museum covering the antiquities of the area. This is open standard Department of the Environment hours plus Sunday mornings February to November. Among other attractions of Avebury are the 17th-century converted barn and a lovely Tudor-Elizabethan manor house (open May to September). In short, Avebury is a marvellous base for an extraordinary day in exploration of the past, with gentle walks and splendid views over the Downs. Ordnance Survey map 173 covers the area. 10 miles (16km) S of Swindon on A361.

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For P & O's "Around the World Cruise 1982" brochure with full details, see your ASTA Travel Agent or ring Steve Planches at P & O: 01-377 2551.

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A day out

Avebury

This small village is richer with prehistoric monuments than any other place in the country (see map). Although Avebury itself can become busy at summer weekends, the sites are sufficiently scattered to enable most visitors to avoid the crowds.

At the heart of the antiquities, and encompassed by the village, as a huge ring-earthwork of henge covering 28½ acres (11.5 hectares): a circular embankment with a deep ditch and standing stones which was a Bronze Age sanctuary. To the south runs The Avenue, 50ft (15m) wide and flanked by standing stones. Many of these stones survive, but by no means all. The Avenue originally ran for a mile (1.6km) to a smaller site, known as the Sanctuary, now next to the A4 opposite a transport café.

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A romantic twist for the thriller man at the palace

The telephone buzzes stridently on Michael Shea's second-hand, red-carpeted warren of offices on the ground floor of Buckingham Palace. It is a contract cleaning manager from Sheffield, demanding to know if she has to give her flying squad of charladies the day off for the Royal wedding.

Shea's eyes roll momentarily towards the ceiling, as he answers the query. The caller probably did not fully appreciate that she was speaking to the press secretary to the Head of State of 14 nations.

Since the wedding announcement Shea has been one of the most sought-after men in London, not only by the British media but by most of the rest of the world.

As the Queen's press secretary he is the fount of all knowledge and the source of all passes and tickets. His wedding in which the world's media are showing an interest bordering on frenzy. His telephone is rarely silent for more than two minutes at a time. When will the wedding pictures be available? How many raisins in the cake? Is it true that the Prince Charles' illegitimate children are Gordonstoun? (This last from a French scandal magazine, before the engagement).

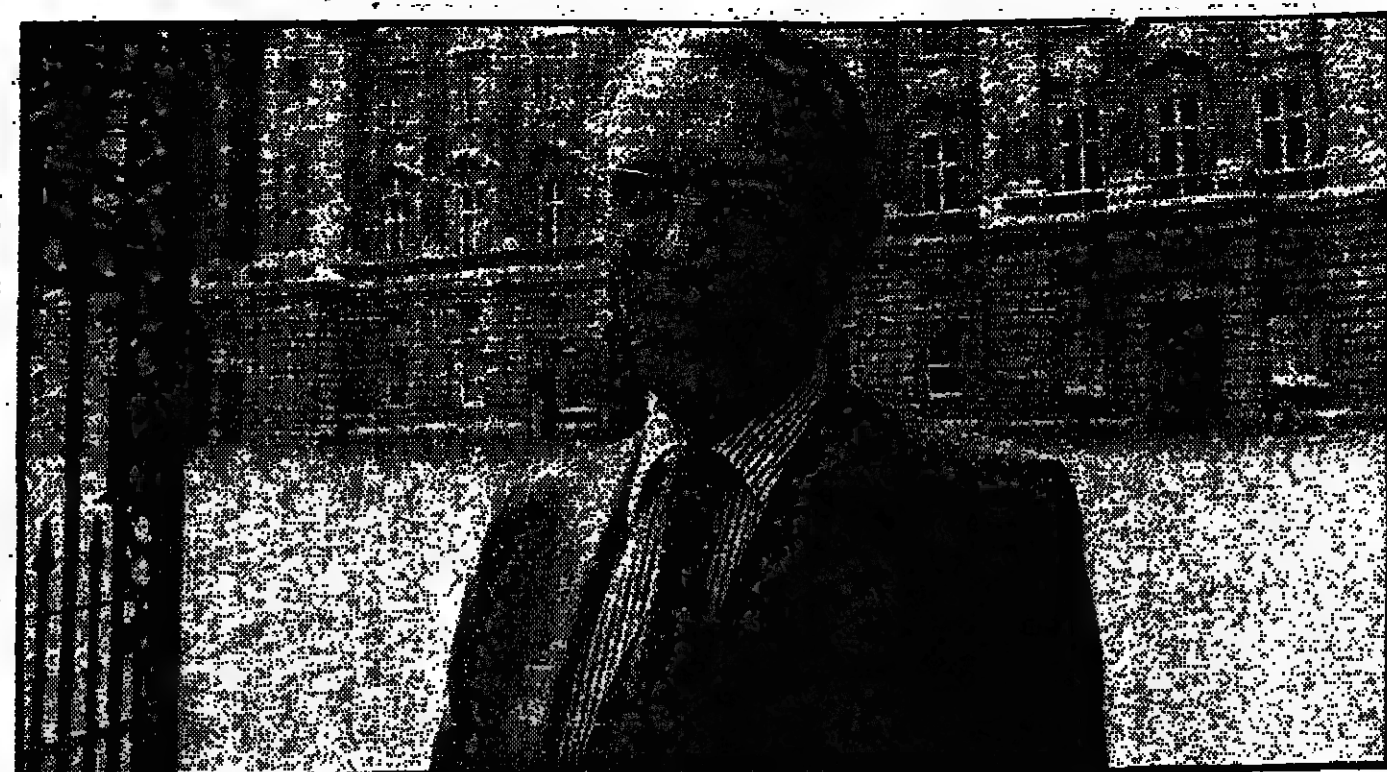
Fleeting silly and salacious

inquiries is the least positive part of the job, although it can take up a disproportionate amount of the time of Shea, his three assistant press secretaries and his four clerks. Like justice, monarchy must be seen to be done, and the real role of the press secretary, a post created in 1944, is to allow the scribbles and cameramen as near to the working monarchy as possible as often as possible, without their presence becoming too intrusive or their numbers too great.

It is a delicate balance which is not always perfectly maintained. Towards the end of last year, relations between press and Palace plunged to frigid depths with the publication of a story in the *Sunday Mirror* that the Prince of Wales had been entertaining Lady Diana Spencer on the royal train while it was parked in a West country siding.

The normal Palace practice for defusing such stories is to dismiss or ignore them. On that occasion Shea took the unusual step of demanding a public retraction from the *Mirror's* editor, Mr Robert Edwards, and there were suggestions that the Press Council might become involved.

Shea, doubtless reflecting the views of his employer, regarded the *Mirror* story as merely the latest straw; for weeks there had been a growing flood of specu-



Michael Shea: discreetly maintaining a delicate balance.

The Royal Wedding

whose native burr has been largely polished away by a superior education at Prince Charles' old school, Gordonstoun, and Edinburgh University, where he read political economy, later adding a postgraduate degree with a thesis on the arcane subject of trade unionism in Ghana.

He is too jovial and gregarious to fit the Foreign Office stereotype, but the extreme discretion demanded by an FO career is a useful skill in his present post. He acts as a filter, through which certain things do not pass.

Shea first came to Royal notice in 1976 when, as deputy

director of British Information Services in New York, he was official British spokesman for the Queen's visit to the American bicentennial celebrations. Another of his tasks was to sell the virtues of Concorde, and he undoubtedly played a part in persuading the Americans to let the noisy beast land at their airports.

He came to the Palace in 1978, on a five-year secondment from the FO, and his £12,000 annual salary is tied to the diplomatic service grade of counsellor.

Michael Shea has an *alter ego* which fits the Foreign Office mould, even less comfortable than his outgoing personality. Under the pseudonym of Michael Sinclair (a necessary device to satisfy FO custom) he is a successful writer of political thrillers, his style being described by the critic of *The Scotsman* as "good, uncluttered stuff".

The background of each Sinclair novel is drawn from personal experience: Germany, Romania, the United States (Shea served in all three embassies), Norway (his wife's homeland), or his native Scotland, where he keeps a second home overlooking the Firth of Forth in the golfing belt east of Edinburgh. A sixth, with a British background, is in the writing, but it has remained almost untouched since February.

Discretion demands that he does not, at some future date, write a thriller about Royalty. But he might think about drawing the character of Walt Tescor, a shambling gossip journalist in his first book who can never quite pull off the book, because he is too kind-hearted. Kind heart never won Royal exclusivity.

Alan Hamilton

The cracking time that stood for thirty years

The public appetite for further confrontations between Steve Overt and Sebastian Coe was whetted by their Olympic races, so their continuing avoidance of each other is frustrating. But such domestic rivalry is not new and has produced outstanding races and results.

In the history of neutral Sweden during the last war, Gunder Haegg and Arne Andersson thrilled the crowds with their epic track battles. Racing each other on 23 occasions, they broke the world mile record six times between them and reduced it by more than five seconds to 4:01.4. At distances from 1,500m to two miles they recorded 38 of the 50 fastest ever times. On the very threshold of the four-minute mile, nine years before Bannister, they were banned for life for blatant contraventions of the amateur code.

Even further back in athletics history is a far less well documented British rivalry which produced another upheaval in the amateur ranks, and resulted in a mile time which remained unbeaten for almost 30 years. The clash between Walter George and Willie Cummings almost a century ago presaged the current contest between Coe and Overt for middle-distance supremacy, although there was one important difference. George was an amateur and Cummings a professional.

Born within three months of each other in 1853, William Jeffrey Cummings, a Scot living in Preston, and Walter Goodall George, a Wiltshireman, came to athletic prominence in the late 1870s. By 1884 they held all the British titles and records from 880 yards to 10 miles. Yet they had never set foot on a track together, for George was an amateur and Cummings was a professional.

The interim formation of the Amateur Athletic Association in 1879 precluded any chance of a meeting between the two. The betting and fixing of races on the professional circuit was thebane which had given birth to the AAA. It was, therefore, understandable that in 1882 they should refuse permission for George to race against Cummings, even though the Englishman had contracted that his share of the prize money should go to charity.

Despite frantic appeals in the press George was reluctant to turn professional, the only way to end the stalemate. Although injured in 1883, George repeated his previous crushing victories in the 1884

AAA Championships, winning the 880 yards, the mile, the four miles and the 10 miles over two days. Cummings in the meantime was rebutting every challenge from his fellow professionals, and recording in the process almost a dozen mile times which were superior to George's amateur best of 4 mins 18.4 secs.

George had long foreseen his pharmacy apprenticeship to concentrate on athletics. Finally, mounting debts and an eager public forced him to renounce his amateur status, which he did in style with an announcement in *The Sporting Life*.

W. G. George, amateur champion, before retiring from

the cinder path is desirous to meet R. Cummings (sic) the professional champion and so effectively decide the question of supremacy, and to this end is willing to run Cummings three matches, the distances to be one mile, four miles and 10 miles for £200 a side, the winner of two of the races to take £500. An early adviser to W. G. George, 39, Sheen Park, Richmond, Surrey, will oblige and will lead to arrangement of these matches.

In contrast to the normal £5 and £10 wagers that emboldened the columns of *The Sporting Life*, the £500 stake was testimony to the talent and drawing power of the pair. Nowadays the sum would represent over £15,000, and

that was without modern marketing and commercial incentives. Cummings' response was immediate and his request that each race should be worth £200 separately was accepted. The distances were the classic ones of the day, and both men's specialties. "Ped" races were always matches—the two athletes alone on the track. The "hara" is the product of modern commerce and the thirst for records.

Cummings lost the mile despite indulging in the customary "ped" gamesmanship. Following George's pacemaking, he would clip the Englishman's uplifting heels with his fingers. However, the Scot squandered the series by winning the four miles, and also took

the 10 miles, although George's camp protested that their man had been poisoned.

With up to 30,000 spectators paying to watch the two men race, and in view of the unsatisfactory denouement for George, a return the following year was inevitable. George won this time by the same score and the first race of the second series in 1886 made history. It was at the mile, a distance which has defied metrification as the blue-ribbon of running. George set a record which bears comparison with two famous long jumps. Like Overt's 26ft 5in, it lasted almost three decades. And like Beamon's 29ft 2.5in, it was spoken of in the same hushed tones of disbelief.

At the old Lillie Bridge stadium in West London, George led off with a 58.25 sec lap, and passed through the half-mile in 2 mins 2 secs. Cummings joined George at the three-quarter mark in 3 mins 7.75 secs, but the Scot exhausted his challenge in the final straight leaving George to come home alone in 4 mins 12.75 secs. Everyone found the time difficult to credit: the previous best on record was 4 mins 15.4 secs by Cummings. As Gunder Haegg was to report 60 years later in his races with Andersson, they never thought about breaking records, but only the four-minute barrier.

It was the competition and the victory that counted. In his biography, George said the same thing. "Some nineteenth-century commentators felt that George and Cummings were already past their best when they met. It would be absurd if the last arrival of 'open athletics' now forecast for 1983 at this generation should miss Coe and Overt vying for the sub-3.45 mile that they are undoubtedly worth.

Pat Butcher



The rivals, past and present: W. G. George and W. Cummings; battle it out for a £100 wager in 1885. Inset, Coe and Overt.

Put the blame on Athens

New words flow into the English language incessantly from many rivers, tributaries, cloud-bursts, and underground lakes. Here comes a torrent of jargon from the expanding social sciences. There flows new and lively slang from countries that are starting to speak English. The *Oxford English Dictionary Supplement* is rich with Japanese English. And poor backs striving for effect in their daily wrestle with words and meanings sometimes coin a new word. Here is one of those. A report in *The Observer* of a recent trial included the sentence: "Attendant briefs and reporters gawped at the array of weaponry on one of the tables in the well of the court." Let us welcome the arrival of the English of brief as a new term of synecdoche for a barrister. I suppose that the collective noun is a boredom of briefs. The language is rich with words, usually rude, for members of the Bar, itself a piece of synecdoche.

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that comes from the Greek word meaning "a part of the whole". In classical rhetoric and poetry it meant the use of a part for the whole: *corina keel, prora prow*, and *puppis stern*, are severally used by the Roman poets for the whole ship. Synecdoche was defined as putting a part for the whole (50 sail for

50 ships); or the whole for a part (the smiling year for spring); or the species for the genus (cut-throat for assassin); or the genus for the species (creature for a man); or the name of the material for the thing made (willow for bat, leather for ball).

"England", meaning the English cricket XI, "won" is a piece of synecdoche, though not one that there is much chance to use. O my Trueman and my Cowdrey long ago. So is a five thousand head of cattle, unless you literally mean a shambles in which 5,000 beasts have been decapitated and their bodies removed.

Here is an improbably synecdochic news report to get the new term for a silk, another synecdoche: "An erratic gun was taking part in a shoot near a trout stream. Aiming badly, he hit a rod. The leech was hastily sent for and saved the victim's life. Thanks to the efforts of an efficient leech, he recovered heavy damage for negligence." A moral tale, you see.

The danger with all such tropes is that the literal meaning sleeps lightly and may be woken to absurd life by in-judicious juxtapositions. The journalist, who wrote "This newspaper will wait its time and see how the new faces perform before judging them", conjures up the image of a competition among politicians for pulling hidden faces and fleeing. Our new recruit to the forces of synecdoche is not immune from such dangers of misapprehension by being taken literally: "The briefs are all off for lunch—at the Athenaeum" makes the Athenaeum sound uncharacteristically frivolous.

Philip Howard

Is the anti-noise movement doomed to silence?

by David Nicholson-Lord

that the only "avoidable" cost was the £4,000 for Council members' travel and meals. The rest was staff time.

"I asked him what the civil servants who cost £71,000 were doing now," says Mr Connell. "He said he couldn't possibly tell me. I'm afraid we had a bit of a barney."

For a body which has helped secure important legislative changes, issued more than five million leaflets and dealt with more than 100,000 cases of nuisance, the Noise Abatement Society was founded in a curiously offhand way. Mr Connell, a former Smithfield meat salesman and now owner of an exporting business, used to have six telephones on his desk and was singularly unworried by their or any other cacophony. But he grew exasperated with letters in the national press complaining about noise.

What he demanded tongue-in-cheek of one newspaper, was the make-up of this much-invoked organization called "They"? The newspaper promptly gave him a list of members of a distinctly non-fictional but long-defunct body called the Noise Abatement League. Mr Connell got in touch with it, wrote to the

press, received 4,000 replies in a week and soon after became the society's secretary.

Its first act was to seek support from every candidate in the 1959 general election. A stamped addressed envelope accompanied each letter and all but three replied. Within a few months one successful candidate won fourth place in the ballot for private members' bills and the Noise Abatement Act became law.

Achievements since then have covered much-publicized campaigns on Concorde and the third London airport, the introduction of Treasury grants for double-glazing against aircraft and traffic noise and a host of less glamorous but eminently worthy regulations and codes of practice. But over the past decade the society has fallen on increasingly hard times.

Membership, for instance, has decreased from about 8,000 to 5,000. The printing budget has been cut by 90 per cent. Two years ago the society was forced to move from its Old Bond Street headquarters to Mr Connell's home in Bromley, Kent, where he and his wife manfully grapple with what used to be the workload of three staff.

Income from members, under £5,000, now constitutes less than a third of the much-trimmed running costs, and Mr Connell concedes that the society is run on an old-fashioned and insufficiently "money-grubbing" basis. Some annual subscriptions are still set at 10 shillings and sixpence.

The cause of this sad decline, he says, is not just the vicious downwards spiral of declining membership and diminishing impact, but partly the fact that there is something peculiar about noise. People who suffer from it like to keep it to themselves. They don't like to have it known they are members.

But with complaints about noise showing steady annual increases, Mr Connell believes the abatement battle is far from won. Plastic may have replaced metal in milk crates, but much sleep is now lost to late-night parties and reggae music: the society is working on methods to curb these. Noise remains a potent source of sometimes ferocious neighbourly conflict and generates about 15,000 press cuttings a year. That, at least, was the figure before the society had to axe its cuttings service.

Mr Connell, at 69, also wants to bow out of active leadership. The society has always been something of a one-man crusade, and although his dream of 400 local noise abatement committees seems farther than ever from realization, he wants at the least to ensure that it does not go the way of its extinct prewar predecessor.

"I feel young but I am not getting any younger, and I would like to be able to let the society stand on its own feet," he says. "It would be a tragedy if it were simply allowed to



John Connell: "The need for us, or someone like us, is paramount."

Geoffrey Smith

Can the Tories survive the SDP?

In the 36 years that have passed since the end of the Second World War the Conservatives have been in office for 19. That would be a good record for any party. It is remarkable for a conservative party at a time when elsewhere in Europe something of a stigma has tended to attach to the very name "conservative" and when the general trend of British society has been in a mildly collectivist direction. Britain has become not a socialist, but a social democratic country.

The Conservative achievement has depended on the party's ability to win the votes of so many of what one might term nature's social democrats: skilled and semi-skilled workers and their wives. Mrs Thatcher would not have won in 1979 without the strength of support she received from this section of the electorate, who were fed up with the way the unions behaved in the winter of discontent and were attracted by the prospect of lower income tax. Conservative successes have generally rested upon the party's capacity to appeal to many social democrats in a social democratic country without a social democratic party.

But the anxiety of the Conservative benches has been an increasing fear among many Tory members that the course on which the Government is set will make it hard for them to hold their seats. The strong political instinct for self-preservation is now working against Mrs Thatcher. She has heard in almost total silence the Committee of backbenchers on Thursday evening last, in which she offered no hint of a change in economic strategy, seemed to be much in line with a statement prepared in Conservative Central Office. This statement expresses a greater understanding of the social problems of unemployment than has always been shown in ministerial pronouncements, but it does not point to any change of substance.

leave the Commons and the Government can hardly wait to risk a by-election in Surrey East.

It would always be possible for Mrs Thatcher to drop one or two middle rank members of her Cabinet, and to switch others around from one post to another. But switching the same ministers around from one office to another is not likely to make much impact on the country unless there is some change of policy. Nor would it do much to relieve the frustration on her backbenches. This is the time in any Parliament when able and ambitious people in the governing party are looking for promotion.

But the anxiety of the Conservative benches has been an increasing fear among many Tory members that the course on which the Government is set will make it hard for them to hold their seats. The strong political instinct for self-preservation is now working against Mrs Thatcher. She has heard in almost total silence the Committee of backbenchers on Thursday evening last, in which she offered no hint of a change in economic strategy, seemed to be much in line with a statement prepared in Conservative Central Office. This statement expresses a greater understanding of the social problems of unemployment than has always been shown in ministerial pronouncements, but it does not point to any change of substance.

Modifications but no abrupt change

The final draft will be read by ministers over the weekend and in the coming week. It would be natural if some of them were to argue for some change in the substance as well as the style. The Cabinet on Thursday discussed a Treasury paper on public expenditure cuts for the next financial year no vote or roll call of opinion was taken. But the impression was given that no more than about five members supported the Treasury line.

This does not presage any abrupt switch of direction. But it does suggest that there may be a succession of modifications. There will not be sufficient support in Cabinet to tighten the screw further and room will have to be found for a few new initiatives, such as Mr. Brian's youth training and employment package.

The Government intends to have a good deal of legislation of a political nature in the coming parliamentary session, and that is a quiet session the following year, which will probably be the last before the election. That makes good political sense in strategic terms. Push a few popular measures through Parliament while there is time for the electorate to absorb their significance, and then avoid any hostages to fortune in the final run-up.

But what legislation could the Government have in mind that might transform the political landscape? Another prudent Act on the trade unions? Something more on public order? These will not be enough to resolve the Government's central political dilemma: that its economic strategy gives overriding importance to the battle against inflation at a time when the country has become obsessed about unemployment and declining activity.

Unless the Government can show either that its policies are working, or that it can offer new grounds for hope, it will not hold the social democratic vote next time.



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BACK TO AN INCOMES POLICY?

The climate of economic debate in this country would be greatly improved if the unions were not saddled with their relationships to the Labour Party and the CBI were less constrained by its instinctive loyalties to a Tory Government.

The CBI would have contributed more constructively and critically to Government economic policy if it had not felt it disloyal to do so; the current debate in the Labour Party would be less constrained on issues of pay and productivity if the party were not so dependent on union support.

But the TUC can at least be said to have developed some of its thinking in the last two years. As the latest TUC/Labour Party Liaison Committee document *Economic Issues Facing the Next Labour Government* shows, it has come to accept that profitability of companies is essential to future prosperity, that unions as well as management must accept the need for restructuring, retraining and shifting priorities from declining to growing industries, and that control of inflation involves responsibility by wage bargainers as well as government.

Of course the document also contains a lot of the paraphernalia of the past, such as price controls, direction of investment funds, planning agreements, import quotas, and the restoration of exchange controls, all of which would

constrict rather than aid the recovery it so dearly wishes to promote. It also contains a number of central contradictions. For instance, the belief that the pound must be deliberately devalued sits uneasily with its desire to control inflation, even if this could be achieved without the kind of disastrous intervention in the exchange markets which we have always seen in the past. To say, as the document says, that we need to achieve a new spirit of co-operation within industry can hardly be squared with the kind of controls, on management through price commissions and planning agreements it proposes once again. Furthermore, to impose import ceilings on industries is all too likely to maintain declining industries and damage the very Third World exporters that the TUC/Labour Party declare it their wish to aid.

The central problem of the competitiveness of British goods on world markets cannot be solved by imposing import controls, the main motive for which would be the desire to maintain employment. To curb imports is likely to strangle a recovery at birth. Nor can the TUC and Labour Party's faith in government dirigiste measures to promote investment and growth be squared easily with past experience of Whitehall's ability to pick winners.

Yet the document is surely right in seeing the need to

establish a new programme on the ruins of a monetarist experiment fast failing and to recognise the need in this programme to develop objectives which industry, government and the unions can jointly share. It is a pity it does not make more of the opportunities that bodies like the National Economic Development Council can provide. It is to be regretted that it is still reluctant to accept how much of Mrs. Thatcher's initial popularity came from the sense that many of the measures it still clings to have failed in the past and been seen to fail. But the broad drift of the document is to take the TUC again into the corridors of Whitehall, to reopen familiar ministerial doors which Mrs. Thatcher slammed shut in May 1979. It is a serious step forward to another social contract with a future Labour Government.

In detail it is in fact trying honestly, or as honestly as any compromise between the far spread wings of the Labour movement will allow, to answer questions which critics have legitimately raised about other recent Labour policy statements. It states what is transparent to others, but requires great courage to broach in many Labour circles these days, that "an agreed policy to control inflation will be essential to safeguard expansion." From there it should be an obvious and logical step to an incomes policy.

DREAMS AND REALITY IN AFRICA

Three East African presidents — President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Obote of Uganda and President Moi of Kenya — met in Nairobi yesterday for the melancholy task of sharing out the assets and liabilities of the East African Community. The failure of this attempt at African economic cooperation has lessons for the whole of Africa: it has to be set against the relative success of the 16-state Economic Community of West African States and against the dream of an African continental common market set out in the Lagos Plan of Action, which was agreed at a special economic summit of the Organization of African Unity in 1980. The basic question is whether economic cooperation is a realistic option for Africa.

East African links date back to 1917 when a customs union between Kenya and Uganda was established. Tanganyika was soon drawn in and the regional grouping progressed by way of the East African High Commission in 1948, the East African Common Services Organisation in 1961, the Kampala Agreement of 1964 and the Treaty of East African Cooperation of 1967. It then rapidly foundered on ideological differences between the "capitalist" Kenyatta and the "socialist" Nyerere; disastrous mismanagement of the common railways and airways; and above all Amin's coup in

1971 and the subsequent collapse of the Uganda economy. Superficially there would seem to be little to hinder revival in the changed circumstances of 1981, but the fact that the Kenya-Tanzania border is closed and that trade with Uganda has stopped because there is no money indicates how difficult this would be.

Across the continent, the Economic Community of West African States, born in 1975 and now linking 16 states, held its sixth summit in Freetown last May and could boast that an infrastructure had been firmly laid and that the way was clear to move forward towards abolition of tariffs and the creation of joint ventures and a genuine common market. The 16 nations aim to go beyond commercial ends: there is a protocol for the free movement of people, which has, however, aroused some latent chauvinisms, and an ambitious plan to establish a joint defence force. The community has survived coups and revolutions among its members. This is a tribute to the tact of its Executive Secretary, Dr. Aboubacar Diaby-Ouattara, but also an indication of the fact that little has so far been done except to make plans.

There is no shortage of plans elsewhere. The Economic Community for Africa, for instance, discouraged by the East African Commu-

unity experience, is busy trying to establish a preferential trade area that will include all the states down the east coast and the states of southern Africa, excluding the Republic of South Africa. These same southern African states have formed the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference to try to establish some sort of freedom from economic domination by South Africa. The former French colonies in Africa maintain a degree of economic cooperation (and a degree of economic dependence on France, say the critics).

If the Organization of African Unity dreams of a continental common market by the year 2000 is to have any hope of reaching reality, it will be as a collaboration of regional common markets, rather than as a linking of all the states of the continent. Even formulating such a dream carries with it some advantages: it emphasizes that the economic salvation of the continent must lie in finding a degree of self-reliance and a self-sustaining development, in forging "horizontal" links and making Africa less dependent on the vagaries of developed economies. But the gap between this dream and the present reality is made clear by the sight of African leaders gathering in Nairobi to carve up the remains of their failure to cooperate.

THE HIGH PRICE OF EIGHT MINUTES

In his old age, the artist Samuel Palmer had the windows of his studio white-washed so that he would not have to see the new Victorian villas creeping over the landscape. He lived in a Victorian villa himself. Cynical and crotchety, he used to turn over his old sketchbooks — most of them now destroyed — and deride the illusions of his youth. He would not have given much for the chances that the valley in the North Downs where he had worked on his first landscapes, the ones we value most, would remain untouched for a full century more, even though the built-up wilderness of London would grow to the edge of it.

A motorway is now planned from one end of this small enclave to the other. The inquiry has been held, the plan approved, and only some rather desperate litigation by opponents delays the start. It is an ugly plan, and all that can be said in its defence does not make it less ugly. No-one wished to have a road there. But when the plan of the sixties to surround London with three concentric motorways was dropped, it was decided to stitch together the scraps already approved into one continuous ring. Palmer's Shereham lay between two loose ends, six miles apart, of the former middle and outer rings.

A complete by-pass round London is a project to which the Government rightly gives high priority. It is overwhelmingly justified in economic terms and in terms of relief to communities affected by heavy traffic. Even the Garden of

Eden could hardly stand in the way of such enormous interests. It is nonsensical to put a price on the amenity value of a medieval castle or the slope of a hill, but the conflict here is not direct. There are alternatives, as always. They were carefully gone into at the public inquiry, which was a good deal more convincing as a democratic exercise than many earlier specimens of its kind, and the inspector found them all wanting. But the balance of arguments was troublingly close.

The chosen route is the most popular locally. It intrudes on fewer houses and relieves more bottlenecks. Almost by definition the most unpolluted ground will have the fewest neighbours. But the thousands who visit the footpaths and woods around Shereham also have a claim on it, especially strong when so little landscape of comparable quality survives near London. The fact that Palmer once subjected these particular hills to what he called "the intense purifying, separating, transmuting heat of the soul's infatigable alchemy" is less important today than the satisfaction that today's visitors draw from them (but of course many of them see them under his influence).

There is a route just to the west, preferred by the Campaign for the Protection of Rural England, which would do less visual harm, at an extra cost of 20-30 per cent, while affecting rather more houses. But the cheapest alternative by far is one dismissed almost contemptuously both by Ministry

and Inspector. Two other motorways (one not quite finished) run eastwards from the separated ends that the Shereham link would join. They meet only six miles away, at Wrotham. Modifying the existing interchange there would complete the orbital route, though the detour would make it five miles longer than the direct line, an extra eight minutes driving time at motorway speeds. The Ministry is convinced that this extra time would encourage traffic to take short cuts along the existing congested country roads (which would take about the same time to drive over). It predicts that a Wrotham link would therefore carry only one-seventh as much traffic as the route past Shereham. This seems to underestimate both the tendency of drivers to stick to a motorway once on it, and the possibility of discouraging through traffic on the older roads by speed limits and other means.

It all depends how much value is put on eight minutes of a driver's time. The Ministry point out truly that for a thousand drivers it adds up to many man hours (with fuel costs to match). But the marginal cost in relation to the whole orbital motorway project, and each driver's perceived inconvenience, would be only slight. The threatened damage to the beauty of the valley, which cannot be priced, would be preferable to seeing the valley go the same way as Samuel Palmer's lost workbooks.

Putting the heart back into deprived inner cities

From the Bishop of Birmingham and others

Sir, We are a group of urban bishops who meet from time to time to share our common concerns. We write now about the prospect facing young people in this country today. The Manpower Services Commission forecasts an increase in youth unemployment from nearly 20 per cent to over 60 per cent in a few years. Leaders of industry admit that when there is an upturn of industrial demand after the present recession, this will be met by increased productivity rather than by a larger labour force. We regard this situation as totally unacceptable and potentially disastrous, unless there is a major shift in public attitudes towards work and employment.

The riots which have recently taken place in our cities will be as nothing to what will happen if we let matters slide. Unless the natural energies of youth are harnessed to useful and positive ends, they will inevitably express themselves in destructive aggression. Every young person must be able to feel he can contribute to the society in which he lives, even if he cannot find paid employment. (World Experience and Youth Opportunities Programmes are excellent but they can offer no more than a project is followed more often than not by a return to unemployment.) And unless there is a sense of national solidarity and worthwhile common aims, young people will tend to get what they can for themselves, by means which have already included theft and looting.

Few are ready to face the fact that there will never again be enough jobs of the traditional kind, especially for those who are unskilled, nor are they willing to countenance job-sharing if it is to the detriment of existing employees. Yet there are thousands and thousands of quite ordinary service jobs which need to be done. Instead of paying people to do nothing, surely it is better to pay a little more (even if it means paying higher taxes) to provide regular work for young people and help for the community. We are rapidly becoming a polarized society in which the gap between those in work and those without work steadily widens. We must all cooperate to provide a positive vision of the society at which we aim which will fire the imagination of young people. Unless those with power shake off outworn attitudes and re-educate public opinion, young people will be left without hope and in that case we feel bound to warn that the fate of our urban centres of population will be like that of Cities of the Plain.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH BIRMINGHAM,
JOHN CHELSEA,
KENNETH LITCHFIELD,
DAVID LIVERPOOL,
STANLEY MANCHESTER,
RONALD SOUTHWARK,
JIM STEPHEN,
DAVID RYAN,
Bishop of Bristol,
Old Church Road,
Bristol, Glos.,
July 20.

From the General Secretary of the Labour Party
Sir, Judging from your leader, "Where hell is often a city" (July 21), you have clearly read a discussion document on public housing quite different from the one we actually published (*A Future for Public Housing*, £1 post

inclusive, from the address below). Your document has an "air of satisfaction about the achievements of the public sector", while ours quite frankly admits, as your planning, reporter records on another page, to Labour's "insecurity and consequent lack of confidence" on the public sector's future role.

Your document's moral is "the need to restore the last two years' drastic cuts in public expenditure on housing". We certainly do deplore the Government's disproportionate cuts in housing, in company with virtually all informed opinion in the housing field (and yourself in earlier leaders). But our 72-page paper is almost entirely concerned with non-financial aspects of policy, stating explicitly in its opening paragraph that the working group which drafted it "has not conducted a thorough study of housing finance [nor] attempted to quantify the impact of the public sector housing investment programme which the next Labour Government should undertake."

Your document apparently looks with favour on the "large tenement blocks of many inner city areas." Our "cities" that "Much housing of the nineteenth century and later was built on design principles which have since been shown to be inadequate."

Your document calls for money to be poured into inner city public housing. Our "cities" that "Socialists have traditionally been better at making out the case for public intervention, in whatever sphere, than at knowing how to run the public agencies created as a result."

Can I now suggest that you read the document we published, not the one you expected, and that you readers purchase a copy to judge for themselves?
Yours sincerely,
RON HAYWARD,
General Secretary,
The Labour Party,
150 Walworth Road, SE17,
July 21.

From the Director of Shelter
Sir, Your leader ("Where hell is often a city", July 21) rightly points to the danger of oversimplifying "the complex factors contributing to the riots" in Toxteth and elsewhere, but your "discussion of inner city housing policy falls into the same trap."

You adopt Mr Heseltine's latest justification for cutting the public housing programme in our inner cities, i.e. "that too much money has been poured in already." There can be no doubt that the nature and quality of some public housing in Toxteth is alienating and unpopular and will cause city areas. Throughout the fifties and sixties local government had to operate in the context of central government policy which directly encouraged high density redevelopment — playing the numbers game to win elections at the expense of quality.

As in the inter-war years, when so many of the five and six storey walk-up blocks were built, the dominant attitude was that the quality of public sector housing should lag behind general aspirations. A less general attitude then would be paying dividends, and avoiding large bills, now. But Mr

Heseltine's cuts, the abolition of "Parker Morris" standards for council building and the re-emergence of the philosophy that public housing should have a residual or "welfare" role all point to history repeating itself. We are in imminent danger of so neglecting the existing stock that wholesale bulldozing of communities will again become necessary.

It is unfortunate that the collapse of the public sector programme comes so soon after many of the lessons have been learnt. Toxteth includes some attractive and popular two-storey council houses with gardens. Following the initiative of Shelter's Neighbourhood Action Project in the early seventies, all the older terraced houses in Toxteth are in a Housing Action Area. A number of housing associations are active buying and renovating property for the existing community and the area boasts a number of housing co-operatives. This is public housing which is far from the "impersonal pattern of urban redevelopment" you rightly criticize. All of this recent work is under threat. Your leader ends by calling for more investment in repair and maintenance on older properties on both housing and employment grounds, an argument Shelter has been making for years. But we also need more investment in new building in many areas to meet the growing number of households and to provide sufficient elbow room to enable local authorities to lower densities and bring more families out of tower blocks.

Housing policy alone cannot be blamed for the riots, nor can it provide the whole solution. But, as detailed research done by inner city problems points to the need for more resources, including housing, not less.

We can only hope that Mr Heseltine really has gone to Liverpool to listen, and that action will be taken as a result.
Yours faithfully,
NEIL MCINTOSH,
Shelter,
157 Waterloo Road, SE1.

For the high jump

From Sir David Llewellyn

Sir, It is too much to hope that the special duties assigned to Mr Heseltine will result in the shadow over Aintree's future being removed.

By general consent the problem of large-scale unemployment on Merseyside is likely to remain for many years. It follows that the more opportunities for healthy recreation for young people to enjoy, the greater the prospects of social peace.

The broad acres of Aintree could be used for a sporting complex, no less than for the greatest steeplechase in the world, threatened with extinction.

The situation is too serious for pointing a finger of blame at successive governments, the Levy Board, the Jockey Club, Local authorities, the owner of Aintree or anybody else.

What matters now, above all, is that the land is put to good use and a valuable part of our national sporting heritage, which would have been lost already but for the private enterprise of Ladbroke's in the public interest, is saved.

Of course, there are difficulties, but none of a kind to compare with those which will arise if the young people of Merseyside hope that life can be made happier for them.
Yours faithfully,
DAVID LLEWELLYN,
The Glebe,
Yateheadon,
Newbury,
Berkshire.

appear as an inexcusable defamation of a very courageous and honest man of great wisdom.

My uneasiness is increased when I find at the end of the series mentioned in a similar manner a well-known British figure whom before the war I knew well as my student at LSE: Sir Paul Chambers. It all reminds me only too much of the atmosphere I found on my first post-war visit to Germany in 1946 among those socialist German refugees whom, as I discovered to my surprise, the Americans had selected as their expert economic advisers. Was anti-capitalist resentment really the right way to bring the Germans back into the Western community?

Yours faithfully,
F. A. HAYEK,
Urchstrasse 27,
D-7800 Freiburg (Breisgau),
Federal Republic of Germany,
July 17.

Fly-by-nights

From Mrs Elaine Hurrell

Sir, The bigamist antics of the pied flycatchers reared in your columns of today (*Science Report*, July 22) do not appear to be confined to Uppsala.

This season I have observed with interest two broods of pied flycatchers in our garden on the edge of Dartmoor. I documented the arrival of a pair on May 1, and subsequent breeding, with the result that seven young were reared and left the nest on June 10.

However, before these left I had become aware of the presence of a second female at a nearby nest (some eight paces away) where there was no apparent male support. Of this clutch of seven eggs only three young were reared and these left on Tuesday, July 14.

Could it be that our inclement spring and lessening prospect of any summer at all had prompted our second female to tolerate the compromise of a bigamist situation?

Yours sincerely,
ELAINE HURRELL,
Moorgate,
South Brent,
South Devon,
July 22.

Ensuring the future of hydrography

From Mr M. B. F. Ranken

Your report (July 23) of Michael Heseltine's Commons answer about the future of the Ordnance Survey at the national mapping agency indicates that the Government at least accepts, at least in this field, the need for such important multiple-user services to become largely independent of the transient financial ups and downs — almost always the latter!

of sponsoring government departments, in this case Environment and Defence, the latter until recently solely responsible, as the name implies.

May one make a plea for a similar solution to be devised for financing the Hydrographic Service, still totally vulnerable to "defence reviews" and the current draconian cuts in the Royal Navy? The Hydrography of the Navy is the nation's maritime survey authority and custodian of the important Admiralty world chart series and related essential navigational data, bought and used universally by the world's shipowners and the many others who now engage in a continually widening range of marine activities.

Whereas on land most topographical features and changes can readily be seen without a map, those who go to sea must normally rely completely on charts and maps, and are therefore and other hazards on and above the seabed, and ensure the safe passage of increasingly deep-draught ships and numerous offshore structures being towed to coastal and offshore locations. It is well to remember that only one major accident, like the Amoco Cadiz or Antonio Gramsci, could result in pollution damage far exceeding the costs of the hydrographic service for several years ahead.

Quite apart from numerous international and other agencies and commercial and private users, at least a dozen government departments outside defence rely in various ways on the Admiralty chart to carry out their responsibilities. As recommended by the Hydrographic Society's report in 1975 but still not implemented, long-term arrangements are needed for funding the Hydrographic Service and there is a growing backlog of survey work consequent on the failure to expand the survey fleet, aggravated by the continuing failure to replace obsolete inland vessels.

Rumours of impending cuts add to the concern in maritime circles and the urgency of settling the long-term health and future of an essential national service like the Ordnance Survey, soon to reach its bicentenary. These new arrangements should not however include any change in its White Ensign status, not least because hydrography is even more vital to defence now that we are submerging the Navy — or should I say sinking it?

Perhaps if Admiralty charts were included in your best-seller computer print-out several would also appear in the OS maps in the top 100 listed.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RANKEN,
28 Clare Lawn Avenue, SW14,
July 23.

Singing at the wedding

From the Headmaster of St Paul's Cathedral Choir School

Sir, Since the publication in your columns of the letter from Mr Simon Owen (July 22) is likely to lend further credibility to its inaccurate implications, I should be grateful if you would allow me briefly to correct the mistaken impression now widely held that the chorists (i.e. the choirboys) of St Paul's are likely to receive television fees in the region of £800 or more each for singing at the royal wedding.

The word chorister can of course be applied to any member of a choir, but its use in the present case has led to unfortunate confusion. If it be correct that the professional adult members of the cathedral choir, who are known as vicars choral, have negotiated fees of the order mentioned by Mr Owen he may be assured that the boys are unlikely to receive more than a fraction of that amount. Indeed, allowing for inflation, I doubt whether there will be a gross disparity between the value of the fees earned by our boys next week and those collected by Mr Owen on an earlier royal occasion.

I might add that if he were to attend any of the nine choral services in which the boys take part every week I should be surprised if his ears and eyes failed to convince him that they sing with devotion at least comparable with his own when he was a chorister.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK SUTTON,
St Paul's Cathedral Choir School,
New Change, EC4,
July 22.

Heroes in retreat

From Mr C. A. Philbrick

Sir, The sight of Ian Botham and, on the following day, Bob Willis, having to make their undignified headlong dash for the safety of the dressing room was the only sad aspect of the exciting finish to the recent Test.

It is a player's right to be allowed to walk back to the pavilion in the traditional manner after producing an exceptional piece of cricket. It is more moving and emotionally satisfying for the player and spectator alike. I should have felt cheated at not being able to stand and clap my hands off for the full minute such an exit usually took years ago.

Yours, etc.,
C. A. PHILBRICK,
1 Edenbrook Close,
Leigh-on-Sea,
Essex,
July 22.

The first signatory to the letter yesterday calling for a by-pass round London was Mr Robert Jackson, son of Lady Jackson of Lodsworth, near Robert Jackson, MEP for Upper Thames.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 24: The Queen, Commandant-in-Chief, and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Royal Air Force College Cranwell today, where Her Majesty met the Queen's Review. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received upon arrival by the Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Lincolnshire (the Earl of Yarborough) and the Chief of the Air Staff (Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beesley).

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, was in the County of Lincolnshire, where she was received by the Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Lincolnshire (the Earl of Yarborough) and the Chief of the Air Staff (Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beesley).

After luncheon the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh met groups of personnel and civilians and later returned to Hesthrow Airport, London, in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

The Marchioness of Abereny, the Right Hon Sir Philip Williams, and the Hon Sir John Williams, were in attendance. The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, accompanied by the Lady Diana Spencer, visited the 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment at Tidworth, Hampshire. His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight. The Princess Anne, Mrs. Phillips, was present at this event at a dinner organised by the Stewell Clinic (Chairman, Mrs. Phillips) at the Stewell Clinic, Stewell, Bedfordshire.

College of Art and Technology where Her Royal Highness presented the Gloucestershire Woman of the Year Award, Lady Phillips, attended by Mrs. Mark Phillips, attended by Mrs. Andrew

Fielden, was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire (Colonel Martin Gibbs).

By command of the Queen, the Lord-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire (Colonel Martin Gibbs) was present at the presentation of the Republic of Cyprus and Mrs. Kyrillou and welcomed their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales was represented by Mr. Roy Webb (a member of the Administrative Council of the Royal Jubilee) at the presentation of the Republic of Cyprus and Mrs. Kyrillou and welcomed their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

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The theological basis of the 1381 rising

It was 600 years ago, on the Feast of Corpus Christi 1381, that John Ball, the Essex priest, preached his famous sermon on Blackheath. In it he declared: "Good friends, things cannot go well in England, nor ever shall until all things are held in common, when there shall be neither slaves nor lords, but all of us are of one condition." The chronicler Froissart added that the people who heard him "would murmur one to the other in the fields and in the ways as they went together, how John Ball said truth."

The summaries of John Ball's preaching by Froissart and Thomas Walsingham are not sympathetic but they are probably accurate. Ball held that all human beings were descended from Adam and Eve and were therefore of common stock. There was thus no basis for class and social divisions. Serfdom was not part of God's creation, for "When Adam delved and Eve span, / Who was then the gentleman?" It was this belief in the fundamental equality of human beings, as created in God's image, contrasted with the inequalities resulting from the Fall, which provided the theological basis of the English Rising.

John Ball has often been seen as belonging to medieval

hereby. Some have linked his preaching with Wyclif and the Lollards, but Wyclif disapproved of the social radicalism of the peasants, and wrote *Of Masters and Servants* to defend hierarchy. Wyclif was no egalitarian. Rodney Hilton, the leading English authority on the revolt, has argued that while there was a good deal of pagan agrarian ritual among the peasants, it was the notion of the common stock, which affected peasant thinking and feeling at the political level. Moreover, the discontent was closely associated with ideas derived, not from heretical traditions, but from Catholic orthodoxy. Heretical movements were often associated with dualistic ideas or with visionary apocalypticism which appealed more to the urban poor than to peasant landholders. In Kent and Essex it was the orthodox clergy who were more evident in the leadership of the rising. Hilton comments of John Ball that "his reported sayings are in the long tradition of Christian social radicalism which goes back to St Ambrose of Milan if not before."

The fourteenth century, like our own time, was a period marked by social and economic upheavals, by the flowering of gnostic types of mysticism, and by frequent warnings of doom.

God, made and ranked and stationed for every man's desire. John Ball spoke of a redemption which involved the putting down of the mighty and the exaltation of the humble and meek. With this Magnificat, the hymn of the universal social revolution, as Thomas Hamcock called it, he proclaimed a theology of reversal, involving a fundamental shift in human relationships.

Central to John Ball's preaching was his emphasis on equality, for wrote Walsingham, "he tried to prove that from the beginning all men were created equal by nature and that servitude had been introduced by the unjust and evil oppression of men against the will of God." Today, as the divisions between people continue, things do not go well in England. Christians are faced with the choice of either accepting these divisions and disparities as part of the law of nature, or of saying with John Ball that they do not belong to the state of creation. For human beings were made in the image of the Trinity in whom "none is before or after another, none is greater or less than another." God's will, derived from God's nature, is to be done on earth as in heaven.

God is the only Lord and to whom our vows are due. He made the earth for all men and not for just a few. The four parts of creation — Earth, water, air and fire —

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Central to John Ball's preaching was his emphasis on equality, for wrote Walsingham, "he tried to prove that from the beginning all men were created equal by nature and that servitude had been introduced by the unjust and evil oppression of men against the will of God." Today, as the divisions between people continue, things do not go well in England. Christians are faced with the choice of either accepting these divisions and disparities as part of the law of nature, or of saying with John Ball that they do not belong to the state of creation. For human beings were made in the image of the Trinity in whom "none is before or after another, none is greater or less than another." God's will, derived from God's nature, is to be done on earth as in heaven.

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DR C. B. WILLIAMS

Foremost studies of pest control and butterfly migration

Professor E. N. Willmer, FRS writes:—

Your notice on July 20, about Carrington Bousor Williams (CB to all his friends) does scant justice to a distinguished entomologist.

While still at Birkenhead School he made a notable collection of butterflies and moths both locally and from Llanerhaes and Delamere Forest, and later as an undergraduate at Cambridge, from Wicken Fen. Each specimen was meticulously labelled with place and date of capture.

But, even then, he was no mere collector: his study of the habits and habitats of the lepidoptera involved a far deeper knowledge of the insects than that.

Shortly after he left Cambridge he took up a post in the School of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad, and, in studying the frog-hopper pests of the sugar cane, set about trying to find some biological means of controlling the infestation. This was indeed pioneering: a new idea at the time.

While in the West Indies he also noticed the migratory movements of certain butterflies in the area, and this observation led to his becoming one of the world's experts on insect migration and probably the expert on the migration of butterflies.

In 1922, with his charming Creole wife and young son, he had moved to Cairo to work with the Cotton Research Board. During my first long vacation from Oxford I had the privilege of staying with him at Masadi and being able to act as his "devil". Besides his more direct work on the pests of cotton, he was fascinated by the amount and variety of insect life in the rocky eastern desert.

Equipped with his newly

developed light-trap (the original of those now widely used), wet and dry-bulb thermometers, barometers, etc., we made expeditions into the desert, and measured temperatures and humidities in every conceivable place and collected the insects associated with them.

By so doing, and by plotting the results graphically, he established the existence of micro-environments of extraordinary diversity, and demonstrated the effects of environmental conditions on the lives and activities of all sorts of insects. Indeed, he demonstrated the means whereby the various creatures were able to survive the rigours of the desert.

This was certainly first-class ecology, and was done long before the advent of modern techniques. He had acquired a capital E. Moreover, CB was among the first to apply mathematical skills to the solution of ecological problems. He was never satisfied if he had found causes for the effects which he observed, and his observations were very penetrating.

CB was, above all, a great enthusiast and a great teacher. Moreover, it was true that he taught the truth that the light and the dark are not light and dark, but are the same thing, and that the light and the dark are the same thing, and that the light and the dark are the same thing,

Cricket

Somerset's batsmen must pass the test of speed set by Clarke

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Somerset will be bidding for their first Benson and Hedges title at Lord's today and Surrey will be their first in the final in three years; they lost to Middlesex in the final of the Benson and Hedges in 1979 and to Middlesex in last year's Gillette Cup final.

Because they have Vivian Richards to bat for them and Garner to bowl, Somerset are expected to win. But they had them both on Wednesday when Northamptonshire beat them in the new NatWest competition, and to the surprise of Somerset, Surrey have been able to bowl them out as fast and unpleasantly as Robert Holding, Thomson or anyone else you care to mention.

The county's batsmen have been struck this season by Clarke.

The duel between him and Richards should be well worth seeing, just as the reception that Graham Gooch should be worth watching. Headingley should be worth hearing.

It is more for their batting than their bowling that Somerset are expected to win. The batsmen are expected to be good. The bowlers are expected to be good. The batsmen are expected to be good. The bowlers are expected to be good.

Behind the stumps for Somerset there will be one of the best of the old school in Taylor and for

Allott strikes and Middlesex run out

By Keith Macklin

MANCHESTER: Lancashire beat Middlesex by 42 runs.

One vital blow from Allott and two unorthodox run-outs in the 43rd and 45th overs of the Middlesex innings, gave Lancashire an unexpected and late victory. David Lloyd had earlier centred the Lancashire innings, and his 81 earned him the man of the match award.

Middlesex, replying to 231 for eight, had reached 175 for five in the 43rd over, with Edmonds and Embury apparently well in control of the situation. Embury was recalled by Clive Lloyd, and promptly bowled Edmonds, and then Embury was recalled by Clive Lloyd, and promptly bowled Edmonds, and then Embury was recalled by Clive Lloyd, and promptly bowled Edmonds.

When Surrey slipped and fell, helplessly at a beach, Embury flew up the pitch, Middlesex were 184 for eight, Hughes and Davies quickly succumbed. Lancashire beat Middlesex in a one-day game for the second time in 12 days. They had earlier beaten Middlesex in the quarter-final game in the NatWest Trophy on August 5.

Play started at 11.25 am on a hot, bright day. Lancashire made a bad start with Fowler having his stumps disturbed in Davies's first over. However, Clive Lloyd and David Lloyd came together and avoided further disasters, although they were models of caution and slow in scoring against the pace of Davies and Selvey.

The pace of the innings quickened when Embury was called up

with his off breaks in the 16th over. Lloyd hit his first ball for four, and he and Kennedy then tried to take 50 runs off 10 overs.

Brearely recalled Davies and he took out Kennedy's leg stump when he had scored 46. At lunch Lancashire had reached 103 for two off 32 overs. Afterwards Lloyd continued his solid and occasionally adventurous innings, providing an anchorage for the Lancashire batsmen.

Partners in runs and wickets, compiling a few runs and producing useful stands, and Lancashire reached 231 for eight, Lloyd being out after five minutes from the end of the match for 81, which included seven fours. The most dangerous and economic Middlesex bowler was Davies with four for 28.

Middlesex made a worse start than Lancashire had done. Brearely recalled Davies and he took out Kennedy's leg stump when he had scored 46. At lunch Lancashire had reached 103 for two off 32 overs. Afterwards Lloyd continued his solid and occasionally adventurous innings, providing an anchorage for the Lancashire batsmen.

The game became nicely balanced when Barlow was caught out off mid-off. Gattling chopped the ball up to the stumps, both off mid-off. At tea, Middlesex were 88 for three, with the light and the big balling point hovering, and the big balling point hovering, and the big balling point hovering.

Slack could reach his 500 runs in a week.

Slack had scored 161 in his last four, and 248 not out in his last three innings, but was not destined to get to 500 in a week. He was recalled by Fowler behind the wicket and Allott at square leg before throwing away his wicket.

He went down the pitch to Stannard, and although Fowler did not catch the ball cleanly first time, he still had time for the stumps.

Lancashire's innings was a well-structured one, with a good mix of batsmen. The bowlers were good, and the batsmen were good. The bowlers were good, and the batsmen were good. The bowlers were good, and the batsmen were good.

On a grey, chilly evening, Brian Barlow was recalled by Fowler behind the wicket and Allott at square leg before throwing away his wicket. He went down the pitch to Stannard, and although Fowler did not catch the ball cleanly first time, he still had time for the stumps.

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Slack could reach his 500 runs in a week.



When Surrey were flying high: Roope (left) has Davidson caught behind off the bowling of Clarke (right).

Leicestershire emerge from gloom with win

By Richard Streeton

THE OVAL: Leicestershire beat Surrey by 16 runs.

Surrey and Leicestershire were tied at 100 in the 10th over, but Surrey's innings was ended by a result from their weather-ravaged NatWest Trophy match. Leicestershire's innings was ended by a result from their weather-ravaged NatWest Trophy match.

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Golf

Price finds fortune in old swing as Lyle and James lose their way

From Mitchell Platt
Wassenaar, July 25

Nicklaus Price, of Zimbabwe, tied together a 68, four under par, to move into a two stroke lead after the second round of the 540,000 Dutch Open, sponsored by KLM, at the Hague course here today. It gave him an aggregate of 135 nine under par, at the half way stage.

Rated Alvaro (Mexico) and Eamonn Darcy (Ireland), who had shared the first round lead with Price, both took 74 to lose ground. Left Hall, a 25-year-old from the United States, took 75 to move into the second place on the leader board with a 68 for 137 and he is two shots ahead of Harold Henning (South Africa), Clive Clark (Ireland), and Tom Skelton (US).

Raymond Floyd, a former United States Masters champion, failed to make a score card in the 18th hole, but he was not out of the tournament. He was out of the tournament. He was out of the tournament.

Price has come to terms with the fact that he must seek success in the game with the swing that he has possessed since his amateur days. There has never been much wrong with it, but Price has come to terms with the fact that he must seek success in the game with the swing that he has possessed since his amateur days.

Since he won the Swiss Open 11 months ago and the South African

Masters at the start of this year, it appeared to be a strange decision and it certainly had an adverse effect on his game, because he suffered a succession of mediocre performances which led to him returning home mentally exhausted.

Price, however, has returned to his old swing, which helped him into the top 25 in last week's Open, and this week he is again showing his rich potential. Today's 68 might have been much better, but he started by taking three putts at the third to drop a shot and he went on to miss on six occasions from inside eight feet.

Clark, who putted well like magic and from longer range and he holed putts of more than 15 feet for five of his six birdies, and he missed only one fairway and one green.

Hall is something of a loner on the golf tour. He travels in a single decker bus converted into a motorhome for his wife and himself. He has repeatedly produced promising rounds but he has found it difficult to string them together in order to produce a significant result. This season he has finished 12th in the Coral Classic, but he is now well placed to improve upon that.

Hall will need to remain less astounded off the course. Earlier this season he forgot to post his entry form for the Open and he played instead in a pro-am in Geneva. Yesterday he had four birdies in a virtually flawless performance.

"The most surprising exit was that of Sandy Lyle, who disqualified himself by giving up at the 14th hole. There he had twice lost his ball and, since he was trying to repair the damage of a first round 77, he decided there was little point in continuing to play. He said that it was clear to him that he would not survive the cut. Roger Davis, of Australia, also lost two balls at one hole, where he took one, but to remain in the championship he had to remain in the championship.

LEADING SCORES: 135: N. Price (Zimbabwe); 136: A. Alvaro (Mexico); 137: H. Henning (South Africa); 138: C. Clark (Ireland); 139: T. Skelton (US); 140: R. Floyd (US); 141: E. Darcy (Ireland); 142: M. Skelton (US); 143: M. Skelton (US); 144: M. Skelton (US); 145: M. Skelton (US); 146: M. Skelton (US); 147: M. Skelton (US); 148: M. Skelton (US); 149: M. Skelton (US); 150: M. Skelton (US); 151: M. Skelton (US); 152: M. Skelton (US); 153: M. Skelton (US); 154: M. Skelton (US); 155: M. Skelton (US); 156: M. Skelton (US); 157: M. Skelton (US); 158: M. Skelton (US); 159: M. Skelton (US); 160: M. Skelton (US); 161: M. Skelton (US); 162: M. Skelton (US); 163: M. Skelton (US); 164: M. Skelton (US); 165: M. Skelton (US); 166: M. Skelton (US); 167: M. Skelton (US); 168: M. Skelton (US); 169: M. Skelton (US); 170: M. Skelton (US); 171: M. Skelton (US); 172: M. Skelton (US); 173: M. Skelton (US); 174: M. Skelton (US); 175: M. Skelton (US); 176: M. Skelton (US); 177: M. Skelton (US); 178: M. 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Government pressed on interest rates

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The Government is expected to have another testing week in the money markets when trading resumes on Monday in spite of the slightly calmer atmosphere prevailing yesterday.

While the feeling has grown over the week that the Government will fight extremely hard to prevent a rise in bank base rate, it is still recognized that fresh downward pressure on sterling or any official mismanagement of the delicate liquidity balance in the market could make life difficult for the Government.

One of the authorities' main tasks next week will be to ensure that sufficient funds come into the market to enable the discount houses to take up the £1,000m of Treasury bills they undertook to buy at yesterday's weekly tender.

The regular weekly offer of three-month bills, amounting yesterday to £2,000m, was sold at an average rate of discount of 13.777 per cent compared with 13.4703 per cent the previous week. The rise reflected the increase in the cost of three-month interbank money over the week.

The average rate of discount this week would have implied a rise in MLR to 14 1/4 per cent in the old days. But under the present rules MLR is an administered rate and, with the Bank regularly supplying funds to the market at rates above MLR, has far less significance. The highest rate of discount at which yesterday's special £800m offer of 5-week Treasury bills was sold was 13.96875 per cent. Bidders at this level received 81 per cent of their requirement, while bids at lower rates of discount were allotted in full.

The highest rate of discount represents a yield of just over 14 per cent, slightly below the cost of five-week money in the interbank market. What the houses will do with the bills remains to be seen. Some plan to sell parts of their holdings, possibly to oil companies who have to meet Petroleum Revenue Tax payments on September 1, the day the bills mature.

It is recognized that the bills are not especially attractive to outside buyers, particularly while there is the risk that all interest rates could rise still higher over the next few weeks. The houses themselves will not be unhappy to hold the bills provided they can finance them on day-to-day money at rates closer to 12 per cent.

Yesterday's special bill offer is to be followed by a further offer of September 1 bills next Friday, though this time for only £250m. In addition, the regular tender of three-month bills will total £2,000m.

The Bank also announced yesterday the issue of two new tranches of low coupon gilts for higher rate taxpayers. The additional tranches are £250m of Exchequer 3 per cent 1984 and £250m of Treasury 3 per cent 1985.

The stocks will be available from next week to facilitate switching out of Exchequer 3 per cent 1981 which is due for redemption on August 21. Remaining supplies of Treasury 3 per cent 1986 are considered too small to accommodate potential demand and the stock will no longer operate as a "tap".

Poles may get new lending from bankers

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 24

A number of leading European central banks have been considering lending dollars to Poland to enable the country to buy much needed raw materials and foodstuffs.

A spokesman for the Swiss National Bank said in Zurich today that if the Poles approached the bank for funds it would study the request "in a positive spirit".

But he made it clear that any lending would be conditional on the loan being part of an international concerted action and that it would have to be guaranteed by the Swiss Government.

The statement suggests that the question has already been given a considerable amount of thought in Zurich but that other central banks are probably more reluctant to act.

The possible involvement of central banks in granting financial assistance to the Poles goes back to Poland's request at the end of last month for credits and guarantees totalling \$1,200m (£805m) from its 15 main Western creditor countries.

At the time Warsaw approached Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Switzerland for \$100m each.

The request did not evoke an immediate response. Some countries were reluctant to lend because of the economic disarray in Poland and their own budgetary constraints. Others such as West Germany found that they did not have the legal framework for making loans.

Preliminary accord on pipeline deal

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, July 24

The Soviet Union and a West German banking consortium have reached a preliminary agreement on financing the controversial 1,000-kilometre gas pipeline connecting Northern Siberia and Western Europe.

In a brief and cautiously worded statement, Deutsche Bank, which heads the consortium, said that negotiations this week had resulted in an agreement that is a "necessary precondition" for concluding contracts involving the supply of German-made equipment for the pipeline.

It added that final agreement on the financing should be reached this year after "further clarification of the contract".

In the deal, the Soviet authorities would undertake to supply Western Europe with 40,000 million cubic metres of gas a year for 20 years in return for an estimated DM420,000m (£430m) worth of equipment consisting mainly of the pipeline and modern compressor stations.

The gas would be delivered to several Western European countries. West Germany would take about 12,000 million cubic metres a year, and German industry would get the lion's share of the equipment orders.

The deal has provoked a sometimes bitter dispute between West Germany and the

Banks hold cards in Conoco bid battle

From Frank Vogel, Washington, July 24

A report issued today on the ownership of America's largest industrial companies shows that New York's leading banks are among the most prominent shareholders in several of the corporations involved in the Conoco takeover battle.

This fact may strengthen the efforts of those congressmen in Washington who argue that any Conoco takeover should be blocked on anti-trust grounds.

The Bankers Trust Company of New York and its employee share plans are the largest shareholders in both Conoco and Mobil Corporation which is bidding for Conoco.

Bankers Trust, which controls 5.23 per cent of Conoco's shares and 6.28 per cent of Mobil's shares, also owns 0.35 per cent of the shares of Du Pont. Conoco's directors favour a marriage with Du Pont.

The report, issued by the Corporate Data Exchange Inc., shows that the bank trust department will have a big say in the outcome of the Conoco contest.

Citicorp, New York's largest bank, is the fourth largest Conoco shareholder, as well as being the eighth largest shareholder in Du Pont and the twelfth largest Mobil shareholder.

Seagram, one of Conoco's suitors, said it may take legal action against the Conoco management if it interferes with Seagram's takeover offer.

Seagram accused Conoco of soliciting the governments of Norway and Dubai to take actions which could be detrimental to shareholders.

Conoco has said both governments would object to a Seagram takeover.

Conoco applied to the United States District Court in New York for a preliminary injunction against completion of the Seagram tender offer for Conoco stock and against Seagram's purchase of any Conoco stock based on "manipulative" conduct.

Conoco charges Seagram with discriminating against some Conoco holders by giving selected other holders valuable information before raising its bid on July 23. Conoco's application to the court will be heard next Wednesday.

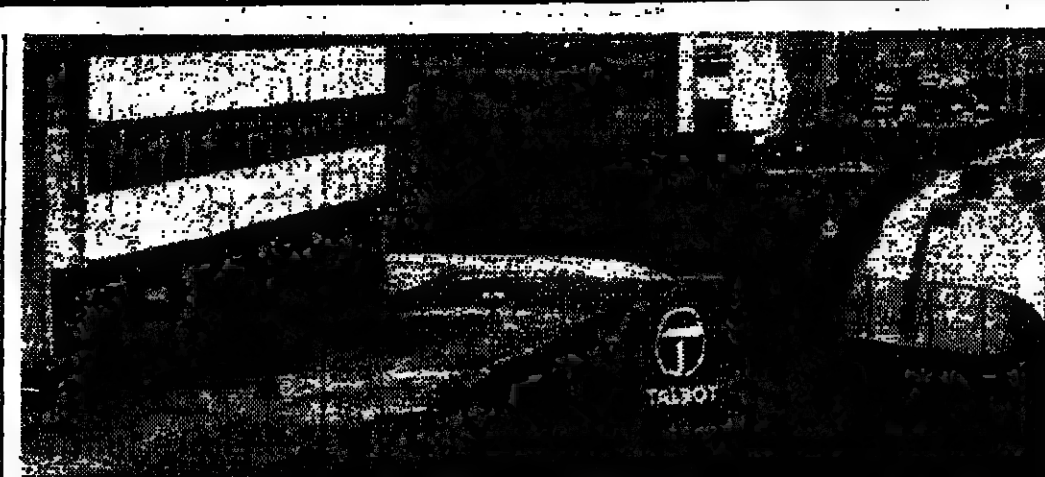
Ulster hurt by loss of investment

From Robert Rodwell in Belfast

A steady withdrawal of investment by British industrialists has contributed to Northern Ireland's economic plight, Mr Noel Stewart, senior partner at Coopers and Lybrand, said in Belfast yesterday.

Mr Stewart said in his company's semi-annual report on the province's economy that the businessmen's attitude was a reaction to the uncertainty of both sides of political divide and their apparent lack of any desire for a settlement.

He described the province's future as bleak and said that when the recession ended British companies would concentrate their energies on England, Scotland and Wales.



Ghost factory... Linwood for sale

Talbot to sell Linwood

By Baron Phillips

Talbot UK has decided to sell its Linwood car plant, more than six months after deciding to close the factory.

The site, which was opened in May 1963, covers more than 450 acres with over 3 million sq ft of industrial floor space.

Robert Parker May & Rowden and Gerald Eve & Co, the estate agents handling the sale, say that since the closure a number of inquiries have been made about the possible sale. In property terms the factory is difficult to value. If it were fully let producing 1.50 a sq ft in rent Linwood would have an investment value of between £50m-£60m. But clearly the sale price is going to be a lot less.

As an industrial estate Linwood has many excellent features. It is on Linwood Road, Paisley, only two miles from Glasgow Airport and next to the M8 motorway. The factory also has its own railhead and is on the edge of the Paisley-Renfrew conurbation with a population of more than 100,000.

However, one Glasgow-based industrial developer said last night that Talbot would encounter great difficulty in finding a buyer.

A £15m plan to save the Rover car factory at Solihull in the West Midlands has been dropped, Mr David Gilroy Bevan, Conservative MP for Yardley, said yesterday.

When earlier this year BL announced that Rover production would be moved to Cowley, Oxford, Mr Gilroy Bevan stated that a Midlands business consortium was willing to bid £15m for the factory and its plant.

But last night Mr Gilroy Bevan, whose constituency borders the factory, said that the plan had been shelved. Since the work force had already voted by a big majority to accept redundancy and the factory was being dismantled, the consortium's bid had been preempted.

Engineering jobs urged for women

By Our Industrial Staff

Industry and the education system are wasting the talents and potential of half the population by training too few women as engineers, Baroness Lockwood, chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, said yesterday.

Speaking at Sheffield University last night Baroness Lockwood called for positive action to bring women into the engineering industry. She was guest of honour at a dinner marking the end of an "Insight £1" course sponsored by the Engineering Industrial Training Board aimed at interesting school leavers in the industry.

Sheffield is one of 10 universities which runs EITB sponsored week-long courses for girls who want to explore engineering as a career.

Baroness Lockwood said that the EITB was concerned about the low number of women engineers in Britain. Figures show that women make up just 0.5 per cent of the membership of the five main engineering institutes.

"It is in the industry's interest, indeed the national interest, to implement the principle of equality of opportunity in engineering," she said.

But first, attitudes had to be changed and the wrong image of the industry corrected to stop girls being deterred from considering engineering a worthwhile career.

Baroness Lockwood said that her commission was not being chauvinistic by asking the industry to make use of women's potential.

"It is not the case that my commission is recommending either favouritism or female chauvinism, but more positive action along the lines provided by the EITB."

Ofrex directors back American bid

By Margaret Fagan

An American group emerged yesterday as the bidder for Ofrex with an agreed offer valuing the office supply and stationery company at £25.5m. It quickly secured almost two-fifths of the equity through directors' acceptances and stockmarket purchases.

Terms from Denison Holdings, subsidiary of Denison Manufacturing of Delaware, are 130p cash a share, with a loan note alternative. The offer ends several weeks of bid speculation which has seen sharp increases in Ofrex shares. On Wednesday the shares were suspended at 122p pending an announcement. They returned yesterday at 131p, 1p above the offer price.

Denison, makers of stationary products for a worldwide market, received immediate acceptances for 10.5 per cent of the equity from Mr George Drexler, Ofrex founder and chairman, and other directors.

The unaudited figures for the six months to 30th June 1981 are shown below together with the comparable figures for the six months to 30th June 1980 and the audited figures for the year to 31st December 1980.

	30th June 1981	30th June 1980	31st December 1980
1. Gross Income	£972,688	£1,030,065	£1,963,063
2. Net Revenue after all charges including taxation	£568,698	£604,710	£1,156,793
3. Taxation charged in arriving at Net Revenue			
(a) Overseas Tax	£31,049	£23,539	£45,983
(b) Corporation Tax	£193,378	£121,517	£200,415
(c) Imputed Tax on Franked Investment Income	£190,635	£204,191	£400,831
4. Cost of Dividends			
(a) Preference	£17,804	£17,804	£35,609
(b) Ordinary	£261,637	£261,637	£1,098,877
5. Earnings per Ordinary 25p Share	3.16p	3.36p	6.43p
6. Rate of Dividend per Ordinary 25p Share	1.50p	1.50p	6.30p
7. Net Asset Value per Ordinary 25p Share	226.7p	169.3p	194p
8. Distribution of Investments			
Equities and Convertibles			
United Kingdom	51.9	60.2	53.9
United States	28.5	24.6	28.3
Canada	2.3	1.5	2.5
Australia	4.4	4.5	4.8
Japan and Far East	7.4	2.1	5.0
Europe	1.7	1.0	1.4
Total Equities and Convertibles	96.3	94.2	97.9
Fixed Interest	2.4	4.3	3.8
Net Current Assets (Liabilities)	1.3	1.5	(1.7)
	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE
The Net Asset Value has been calculated after allowing for the Interim Dividend and deducting prior charges at par.

EAST OF SCOTLAND INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED
3 ALBYN PLACE, EDINBURGH EH2 4NQ

Halliday staff are placed elsewhere

By Philip Robinson

Most of the 74 staff who lost their jobs when stockbrokers Halliday, Simpson decided to wind up their business three days after being suspended from trading by the Stock Exchange have been placed in other posts.

Mr Graham Jackson, Halliday partner and a member of the Stock Exchange since 1970, said yesterday: "We are now in the process of winding down and most of the staff have been placed elsewhere."

"I cannot discuss any other aspect relating to the Stock Exchange inquiry. Our solicitors (D. J. Freeman) told us we can say nothing until someone prefers charges—if they do."

But Mr Jackson did confirm that Sir Trevor Dawson, chairman of the £51m unit trust offshoot of merchant bank Arbutnot Latham, who has been suspended along with Mr Michael Barrett his managing director, in connection with Halliday, Simpson, was a client of Mr David Garner, Halliday's senior dealing partner.

Mr Jackson said: "Arbutnot was David Garner's client. It was nothing to do with either Don Godwin (another Halliday partner) or myself. I don't know where Mr Garner is. I can't say any more because you will start quoting me, and if you do that we will not help you later when we can say something."

The Stock Exchange suspended Halliday two weeks ago, pending an investigation into the business conduct of the group including the fact that Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange, asked Arbutnot Latham to conduct an internal inquiry. A week ago, Sir Trevor and Mr Barrett were suspended on full pay.

The Fraud Squad is not involved with this inquiry. Other inquiries they made led to a fund manager at Cheltenham Unit Trust, which conducted its own internal investigation, and consequently sacked the fund manager and invited the Stock Exchange to conduct its own investigation.

After four months, Halliday, Simpson were suspended.

Meanwhile, it is understood that certain documents relating to the Fraud Squad's three-year investigation involving the Halliday unit trust group have gone to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The investigations began in 1978 into share dealings involving "put through" deals—where buyers are matched with sellers without the shares going through the Stock Market.

RECESSION IN US POSSIBLE

Washington, July 24.—Mr Beryl Sprinkel, the United States Under Secretary, said here today that America's economic performance could be weak enough to be called a recession.

But he said that any downturn would be short-lived and would be followed by good growth as President Reagan's tax cuts were implemented.

High interest rates were causing "massive damage" to the economy but the Administration was willing "to bear some costs".

Stock markets

FT Index 520.2 up 1.6
FT Glits 64.16 up 0.16

Sterling

\$ 1.8640 up 85 points
Index 92.0 up 0.2
New York: \$1.8775

Dollar

Index 111.5 unchanged
DM 2.4355 down 90 pts

Gold

\$408.50 up \$1
New York: \$407.50-\$408.50

Money

3 mth sterling 14 1/4-14 1/2
3 mth Euro S 19 1/4-19 1/2
6 mth Euro S 18 1/2-18 3/4

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Arb-Latham	10p to 280p
Atlantic Res	3p to 290p
BAT Ind	1p to 365p
Berkley H Bro	9p to 283p
Blackwood Hse	21p to 311p
Cliffords Davies	12p to 186p
Collins Keith	2p to 20p
De La Rue	17p to 740p
Farmer S.W.	10p to 180p
Haden	12p to 220p
Ldn Ldn Inv	15p to 221p
Offex Grp	12p to 152p
Wells Petrol	20p to 378p

Falls

Alex Discount	10p to 242p
CTR	8p to 322p
Churchbury Est	35p to 705p
Daily Mail Yr	10p to 426p
Hawker Siddeley	12p to 335p
Hongkong	12p to 500p
Howard Mach	2p to 22p
Incheape	20p to 360p
Lew Land	12p to 225p
Marston	11p to 370p
RIT	20p to 423p
Union Discount	2p to 153p
Solihull	

NEI raises stake in engineers

Northern Engineering Industries, the Newcastle-based mechanical and electrical engineer, is tightening its grasp on Amalgamated Power Engineering, NEI, whose chairman is Mr Duncan McDonald, picked up a further 1.21 million shares in Amalgamated Power on Thursday and Friday at the bid price of 140p, taking its stake to 36.7 per cent.

Amalgamated Power has rejected the £25.5m bid launched last week, as inadequate but has yet to issue its full defence, which will include a profit forecast. Normally its defence document would not be sent to shareholders until after they had received the formal offer document from NEI but Amalgamated Power may decide to issue its defence first.

Mr James Ryder, managing director, said: "We are having semi-continuous board meetings to review the situation."

Jobbers yesterday reported no demand for Amalgamated Power shares, which stood at 85p a couple of weeks before the bid, except from the NEI camp. Although the shares have been publicly quoted at 141p—above the bid price, thus apparently preventing NEI from buying shares—the jobbers have in fact been bidding for stock at 139p and selling it at 140p.

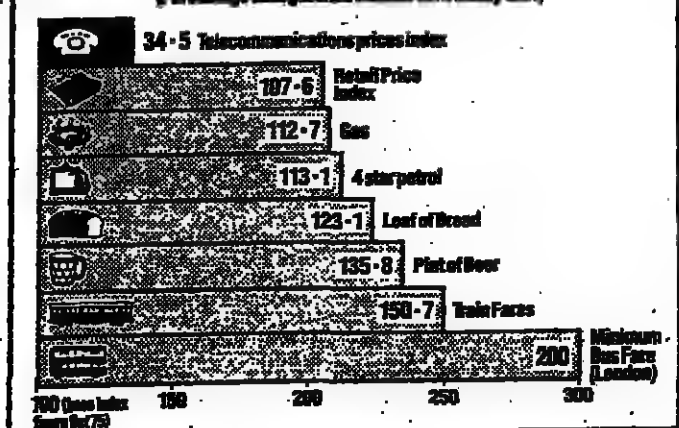
Given the large stake that NEI has accumulated, the stock market now believes that the bid is almost certain to succeed.

The 384 banks operating in France had combined earnings of 6,900m francs (about £618m) in 1980, an increase of about 30 per cent on the 1979 figure of 5,300m francs, according to the banking control commission.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

British Telecom price comparison

Percentage change from October 1975 to July 1981



The chart shows the increases in British Telecom's charges since October 1975 compared with increases on other items. The corporation says that the higher charges it is proposing to levy from November 1 represent an increase since 1975 of only 34.5 per cent compared with a rise in the retail price index of 107.6 per cent.

£7.5m Japan trust launch

A £7.5m investment trust is being launched on Monday to concentrate exclusively on the Japanese stock market. The Japan Assets Trust will be managed by Ivory & Sims, the Edinburgh-based fund managers, and it will be aimed at capital rather than income growth.

At present United Kingdom investment trusts manage £9,000m but only £500m is placed directly in the fast-growing Japanese economy.

BETTER FOR WURST

Sales of German food and drink in Britain have increased sharply from £26m to more than £750m in the last 10 years, according to the latest figures. Britain is now one of the strongest markets for German produce.

The Rolls-Royce aero-engines factory at Derby is introducing a four-day week from Monday because of a slump in sales. International airlines have been cutting back on buying new engines and spare parts because of the recession.

FALL IN US MONEY SUPPLY

New York, July 24.—The nation's basic money supply M1-B fell to a seasonally adjusted average of \$428.5 billion in the week ended July 15 from \$434,800m in the previous week.

The Federal Reserve said some previous week's numbers had been revised. These revisions included a \$600m upward adjustment in the week ended July 8 and a \$300m upward adjustment in the week ended July 1.

The narrower money supply known as M1-A fell to an average of \$360.4m in the week ended July 15 from \$365.1m a week earlier.

Call to clarify spending plans

Proposals to help Parliament to scrutinise government spending before it is given approval are put forward in a report published yesterday by an all-party select committee of MPs.

The Treasury and Civil Service Committee wants to see changes in the form in which Estimates are presented. These set out how much the Government intends to spend on various services.

Sixth Report from the Treasury and Civil Service Committee—"The Form of the Estimates". HMSO, price £3.50p.

Builders pull out

Warsaw, July 24.—Comenzacion Internacional is terminating its £50m contract in Poland for the building of a terminal and hotel complex for the state airline Lot.

The British company said: "Certain matters in dispute are already subject to arbitration."

Eurobonds

How to get into a multi-million market

The diligent investor will have had his ears tuned to Ottawa this week. It was the venue for the seventh world economic summit, at which the United States indicated to the rest of the world that its interest rates would stay at record levels for some time yet.

That raised cries from Washington of "impending the Fed" (the United States equivalent of the Bank of England) — they are destroying Middle America. President Reagan's conversion to an austere form of monetarism is hobbling American industry as well as damaging economies elsewhere. It is also opening up a wide range of bargains for investors. Short-term American domestic money market rates have gone above 20 per cent and yields in the Eurobond markets in dollar bonds over 16 per cent.

While British investors have become familiar with currencies and currency deposits since Exchange Control regulations were relaxed in 1979, the Eurobond market remains more of a mystery. Myths and facts are swopped with equal eagerness. As it is an "off-shore" market, this is particularly so at times like these, when sterling and anything to do with it seem a bad idea.

What then? Is it true that some yields are better than those on gilts, when sterling well into double figures could

be made in currency conversion. It is not true that the United Kingdom investor does not have to pay tax, even though the market is in international one and interest is paid gross.

Interest rates are the key. This multi-billion marketplace has been expanding, as big corporations and government agencies use it to arrange their huge loans from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, or managed fund groups around the world or other governments.

Bond prices will fall or rise in price in the market until their yield is compatible with interest rates being offered on new issues. In turn, that rate will tie in with other interest rates being offered to international investors on either money or bonds in order to compete.

That is why the bond market has been shell-shocked over the last few months. President Reagan's cold war against American inflation — designed to convince everyone that the administration means business in terms of lower wages and prices — has kept interest rates higher for longer than anyone guessed possible. While there have been dollar currency gains to pick up on the dollar market, the price of bonds plummeted.

Now it is probably right to be

cautious about further currency gains on dollar bonds. Even the chartists think that sterling should hold for a while above \$1.80. In fact, economic forecasters see sterling back over \$2 in a year. Yields are still there, however, and bond prices will pick up when interest rates fall.

The prospects of currency gains look good indeed in Deutschmark or yen bonds. Yields offered are much less, reflecting lower interest rates in Germany and Japan, whose governments have been wary of the effect of high interest rates on industry.

So much cash has been switched into New York to take advantage of their rates that other currencies have been dumped to their detriment.

At some stage the Fed will relax the reins in the United States and money transfers will be flashing back over the telexes to Frankfurt and Tokyo.

The Deutschmark is forecast to rise from the present level of 4.55 to the pound to as much as 4.20 — 3.95 in a year's time. Forecasts for the yen for the same period take it up from 432 to 404 to the pound.

What about sterling? The woeful combination of comparatively low interest rates, the degrading of a petro-currency and worries about an easing of Mrs Thatcher's grip are deterring the big funds.

What it might cost and some important points to watch

Eurobonds were invented to be dealt in by the millions or in hundreds of thousands of dollars, Deutschmarks, or other currencies. But, with competition for money increasing, both stockbrokers and banks are beginning to offer a service dealing in much smaller amounts better designed for the private investor.

If it is economic or policy to handle even as little as £500 for a good customer, a bank or broker will probably oblige. But the cost of a Eurobond transaction is around £15 to the bank or broker and he is going to cover his cost one way or another.

For most investors, and this is what they will generally be advised, the sensible way will be much higher — above £10,000 at the very least. So it is worth giving the same assiduous attention to searching out a good deal that most people seem to give to the very much smaller business of trading in stocks.

Eurobonds are international instruments and interest is paid gross. While the United Kingdom non-resident therefore does not have to bother with reclaiming higher interest, this week the Woolwich offered investors with a minimum of £500 a 1 per cent premium above ordinary account (will pay 9.5 per cent (13.57 per cent gross) for three-month deposits. Interest on the account is paid six-monthly, so, if it is compounded, the return will be 9.73 per cent (13.89 per cent gross).

Any British bank in the United Kingdom has the obligation of deducting tax as have companies on their dividend

payments. It is not quite the same for foreign banks or United Kingdom banks abroad. Many customers of merchant banks already have money out of the United Kingdom via this market. Clearing bank customers, who may be looking at Eurobonds for the first time, will get a mixed reception.

For example, Lloyds charge 1/2 per cent commission, with a minimum of £12.50, up to £25,000 or the equivalent. National Westminster would prefer not to deal in sums of £5,000 to £10,000 or the equivalent. Commission will vary with size: thus a large sum might be charged only 1/4 per cent and smaller one 1/2 per cent. Barclays also quote that sort of range.

Eurobonds are not secured, so a good name and creditworthiness are important.

Grace Black

Round-up

- Another of the national building societies offering an account giving higher interest. This week the Woolwich offered investors with a minimum of £500 a 1 per cent premium above ordinary account (will pay 9.5 per cent (13.57 per cent gross) for three-month deposits. Interest on the account is paid six-monthly, so, if it is compounded, the return will be 9.73 per cent (13.89 per cent gross).
- National Provident Institution has introduced a range of single premium Indexed Pension Bonds for the self-employed. The minimum contribution for each is £1,000.
- The bonds are backed by Index-Linked Gilts redeemable in 1996 and 2006 and offer terms of 15 to 25 years to those now between their thirty-fifth and sixtieth birthdays for maturity between their sixtieth and seventy-fifth birthdays.

12%* p.a. -the deposit account with a cheque book

Tyndall & Co. Money Fund

High Interest · Accessibility · Quarterly Interest Gross · Security

- Higher Interest.** The Tyndall & Co. Money Fund currently gives 12% p.a. at least 2% more than a standard bank 7 day deposit account. This high rate is achieved by pooling deposits in the money market, so depositors individually benefit from the better rates available through the continuous placing of large amounts.
- Accessibility.** Higher interest usually means you have to tie your money up. There's no such disadvantage with the Money Fund. You get a cheque book — just like a current bank account — which you can use to pay major bills or make immediate withdrawals. (Our only requirement is that these payments or withdrawals must be for a minimum of £500).
- Interest four times a year.** Many high interest schemes pay only twice a year, some only once. But with the Money Fund, interest is credited quarterly, without deduction of tax and itself earns interest. This means that, if you allow your interest to remain, 12%* p.a. interest compounds to a full 12.55% p.a.
- Security.** Funds are invested only with major banks and selected local authorities. Tyndall & Co. is licensed by the Bank of England to take deposits.

The success of the Tyndall & Co. Money Fund is based on this unique combination of advantages. The minimum deposit is £2,500. Complete the coupon in order to benefit right away.

Please open an account in the Money Fund.
I enclose a cheque payable to Tyndall & Co. for £..... (min. £2,500).
I am over 18 yrs. I understand full details and application for cheque book will be sent by return.

Account in full name(s) of Tick as appropriate
Please send literature about Tyndall & Co. Money Fund
Name Address

Tyndall & Co. Money Fund
Tyndall & Co., 29/33 Princess Victoria Street, Bristol BS8 4DF. Telephone: (0272) 32241.
Registered in England No. 1105313. Licensed by the Bank of England to take deposits.

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



Offshore funds

The advertisement on the right looks respectable. Well, on closer inspection perhaps it does not.

This week the Department of Trade announced a review of investor protection which will almost certainly result in an updating of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

The difficulties of three investment management groups in the past few months have drawn attention to the need to protect investors and to regulate the numbers of financial "consultancies" and "advisers" that have mushroomed over the last few years. The present system for authorising the licensed dealers in securities is inadequate to deal with changes in the money management industry. The other problem area is the offshore funds. As things stand, a prospectus such as the one for the mythical Astronomical Growth Fund Limited could be placed in a newspaper.

The Unit Trust Association has been pressing for changes in the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act. The main worry is the provision for Astronomical Growth Limited could be promoted in the United Kingdom without having to conform to any of the strict rules and regulations that the authorised unit trusts have to live with.

Naturally, the unit trusts do not like the competition. But the association makes the important point that as things stand the way is open for any unscrupulous operator to sell his financial wares to a confused public.

Offshore funds cannot approach investors nor advertise directly like unit trusts authorised by the Department of Trade. But offshore investment groups can obtain a listing on the Stock Exchange and publish a prospectus in the national press. This may be enough to convince investors that they enjoy the same security as in a unit trust.

Many offshore funds exist to service overseas investors who receive interest and dividends gross without deduction of United Kingdom income tax. Many of them are associated with some of the most respectable names in the investment

PROSPECTUS

An important new investment opportunity for those who sincerely want to be rich

A copy of this prospectus has been lodged with the Registrar of Companies of England and Wales for Registration.

Astronomical Growth Fund Limited is a company incorporated with limited liability in Jersey under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1961-1968.

Its sole and simple aim is growth. Not ordinary growth, but spectacular growth. It is a response to the long-felt desire of investors, their advisers and the more discriminating commentators in the financial press for an investment vehicle which will achieve maximum capital growth through the exploitation of every available type of investment medium and strategy.

Astronomical Growth Fund Limited is managed by Astronomical Inc., whose specialist investment managers have received acclaim for several of the most celebrated coups in recent years. Astronomical Growth Fund Limited is listed on the London Stock Exchange; details are available on the cards published by Eitel Statistical Services Limited. Daily values are published in the financial press.

It is important for the success of the concept that there should be no limitations on the extent or type of the investment. Apart from stock, attention will be paid to currencies, gold, silver, uranium, base metals, soft commodities, traded options, financial futures, property, etc. Nothing will be left out over the world; the best opportunities often occur in smaller markets.

CHARGES: charging levels are low. There is no initial charge except where a professional intermediary's commissions are paid (rates can be quoted on request). The annual management charge is only 1/26 of 1% per week. The main charge is based on the performance of the Fund: it is taken only if the Fund is showing a profit and is at the rate of just 7/12 of 3% of the realized or unrealized capital gain assessed on a performance valuation made at the end of each calendar month by Safecash Securities of London. Shared commissions and other fees are retained by the managers in the customary way.

HOW TO APPLY: complete the application form and send it to: Astronomical Growth Fund Limited, Astronomical House, Wharf Street, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Alternatively, you may lodge your application through a qualified stockbroker, bank, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser in the United Kingdom. Shares are issued on subscription days, which are normally every Tuesday. Your shares will be allocated at the price ruling on the subscription day following receipt of your cheque. Documentation will be sent within 56 days of receipt of your order.

DIRECTORS: John E. Snappinghoist, Netherlands Antilles (President); Fred W. Schweninger, Nassau, Bahamas (Chairman); Chok, Hongkong, Federica di Montegordini, Tangier; Berthe Gnome, Switzerland.

management business. No one is worried about these. But the point that the UTA will make to the Department of Trade's review body is that some other funds now seem to be masquerading as unit trusts, providing the same sort of service for the United Kingdom investor, but operating without any kind of control, and able, effectively, to advertise their services.

A disaster in one of these unregulated investment companies, it is thought, could have a very damaging effect on investor confidence in unit trusts as well.

Margaret Drummond

No details of the limit are obtainable from the society either as regards the duration of the offer or the number of Bonds shares to be issued. Since interest rates are on the move nearly all the time, many such offers must automatically be limited. To highlight this particular offer as a "strictly limited issue" is to give it a rather spurious attraction.

But the serious collector need not despair. Just occasionally a limited edition combines excellent credentials as an investment with a genuine reason for the limitation on its size.

One such enterprise is the current publication by Allecto Historical Editions of the 738 colour plates of plants collected by Joseph Banks and his team of botanists and draughtsmen who accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage to Australia and New Zealand in 1768-1771.

The whole work, known as Banks' Florilegium, is to be published over the next six years in 34 parts and in an edition of 100. The first two parts, each consisting of 45 plates, are now available at £1,375 each. The vast majority of the plates, which were engraved to the highest standard between 1771 and 1784, have been lying undisturbed in the British Museum ever since and had never been printed from before.

The quality of printing compares favourably with the best of any period. As many as ten shades of green are laid by hand into the incised lines of many plates before an impression is taken. The limitation of the edition to 100 arises from a realistic assessment by the publishers of their ability to sustain the enthusiasm of a small and dedicated workforce for more than six years, quite apart from the obvious reluctance of subscribers to wait any longer.

Averaging no more than £60 a print, the investment prospects of this particular limited edition, in that it is a landmark in botanical publishing, are brighter than those of the commemorative editions now flooding the market.

Robin Duthy

The author is editor of the Alternative Investment Report.

Holiday Home . Help with improvements

I wish to buy a second house for holiday use by myself. I am buying a house, but have enough cash to pay off this mortgage. (It has a 25-year term and was commenced in 1976). I have checked with my building society, who are prepared to lend me up to £25,000. However, I need only £20,000 to buy a second property. The questions I need advice on are:

1. Will this mortgage qualify for tax relief?
2. I understand that one may change one's "main" residence. I would like to know if there is a qualifying period. (DE, Beckenham.)

For capital gains tax purposes, it is possible to elect that a second property shall be treated as your main residence. However, for the purposes of determining whether relief is due for mortgage interest, the question is whether the loan has been used to purchase a property which is actually your main residence. On the facts outlined, a second property purchased for holiday use would not constitute your main residence.

The only circumstance in which you would qualify for mortgage interest paid on a property which is not your main residence, is if you let a property. Even then, the rules are fairly restrictive, and the property has to be actually let for 26 weeks of each tax year. May I suggest that you obtain a copy of the Inland Revenue booklet IR11 which deals with relief for interest.

I am a British Government employee serving a three-year tour of duty overseas. I have just received a re-employment dividend on some unit trusts I own. Would it be possible for me, on production of the tax paid certificate supplied by the unit trust company to the Inland Revenue, to reclaim the tax paid, since I am not resident in the United Kingdom? (GWD, London, SW1.)

Income tax deducted at source cannot be reclaimed simply because a person is non-resident. Indeed, a non-resident is not strictly entitled to the tax credit relief on a dividend paid by a United Kingdom company. A claim may be made by British subjects under Section 27, Taxes Act 1970, but this is unlikely to be of any benefit to a dividend recipient who is a non-resident to a proportion of the allowances which he would receive if he were resident.

I say that the Section 27 relief will not be of benefit to you because I presume that your earnings as a civil servant are treated as arising in the United Kingdom (this is the normal rule) and all the allowances to which you are entitled are already being set against these earnings.

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announced that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 24th July 1981, and has issued to the Bank an additional amount of £250 million of each of the Stocks listed below:

3 per cent Exchequer Stock 1984
3 per cent Treasury Stock 1985

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 24th July 1981 as certified by the Government Broker, plus accrued interest.

In each case, the amount issued on 24th July 1981 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects pari passu with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of the prospectus for that Stock, save as to the particulars therein relating to the amount of the issue, the price payable, the method of issue and the first dividend payment. Copies of the prospectuses for the Stocks listed above, dated 13th July 1979 and 23rd May 1980 respectively, may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London EC4M 9AA.

Application had been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List.

The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below:

Stock	Redemption date	Dividend dates
3 per cent Exchequer Stock 1984	19th June 1984	19th June
3 per cent Treasury Stock 1985	21st May 1985	21st May
		21st November

Each further tranche of stock issued on 24th July 1981 will rank for a full six months' interest on the next dividend date applicable to the relevant Stock and will not be distinguished from the amount of the relevant Stock already in being.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
24th July 1981

Dollar bond
A novel offering has come from the rather sober world of the guaranteed income bond. Charterhouse Magna Assurance has introduced the first guaran-

teed income bond denominated in dollars.
Minimum investment is \$2,000 and the return is 11 per cent a year net of basic rate tax (15.71 per cent gross) for the guaranteed period of five years. Interest is, of course, paid in dollars.

For anyone who wants a little speculation and a currency hedge, as well as a no risk high return, the dollar guaranteed income bond looks very interesting. That is, if you believe that over the next five years the pound will continue to decline against the dollar.

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

EDITED BY MARGARET DRUMMOND

Taxation - 1

Does Joe Bloggs get a fair deal from the Inland Revenue?

The Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons produced a report this week on the Inland Revenue. It was particularly concerned about the growth of the "black economy". "It seems to us" the report said "that there is a real danger of tax evasion coming to be regarded as socially and morally acceptable". But is giving the Inland Revenue even more powers the answer? Perhaps there is another side to the story.

Moaning about the taxman is a national pastime. Most financial writers become hardened to the grim tales of woe that frequently cross their desks.

When Mr Arthur Taylor, of Beaconsfield, wrote to tell of his complaints, it was, at first glance, just another harassed taxpayer having a grumble.

But not quite: 72-year-old Mr Taylor used to be a taxman himself — and a pretty elevated one at that. When he retired in 1970 from a career in the Civil Service he was deputy chairman of the Customs & Excise, the nation's other tax collecting body, where he took a special interest in enforcement procedures in between dealing with the fiscal fall-out of several of Her Majesty's Government's budgets and dealing with the odd smuggler.

When he was a high ranking civil servant he always found that the attitude of his own tax inspector was — well — very civil. True there was the odd assessment that may not have been quite fair, but he was not disposed to argue about a pound here and there, being in busy and gainful employment. But when he retired, things seemed to change.

"Since retirement," he says, "I understandably lost the benefit of the procedural cour-

tesies that I had previously enjoyed. I was, however, rather surprised to learn the hard way of the severities with which the "ordinary" taxpayer might be treated."

After a few brushes with the taxman over minor amounts he now fights over every penny on principle and has a pile of correspondence to prove it. A senior bureaucrat for most of his life, he now believes that he should have self-respect.

"O, ho," I hear you all saying out there. "Now he is on the receiving end it's a different story." But Mr Taylor is not unsympathetic towards the Inland Revenue — after all some of his best friends have worked there. He thinks that they need strong enforcement powers to fight the good fight against tax dodgers.

What he objects to is the inordinate amount of time, effort, money and legislation wasted in hounding basically honest citizens over minor matters. When after his retirement, he became chairman of a local welfare organization he was struck by the fact that well over half of the worries of pensioners of modest means (including widows) fell under the heading "troubles with the taxman". And he was also



Former Customs & Excise deputy chairman Mr Arthur Taylor this week: "Inland Revenue officials seem to spend a disproportionate amount of time checking on honest people... instead of chasing the real offenders".

struck by the high proportion of cases in which their complaints were justified.

His own experiences bore this out. Like many dotting grand-parents he wanted to make out a deed of covenant in favour of a grand-daughter, so he sent a draft to be approved by his local tax office. It took nine months and a total of 18 letters on both sides to sort out what should have been a routine matter. As Mr Taylor asks, if someone as versed in tax law as himself has all this difficulty, what happens to Joe Bloggs?

Then there was the time when he found that too much tax had been deducted because he had been given the wrong coding. The Inland Revenue refused, after much to-ing and fro-ing, to disgorge the overpaid

amount, "inviting" him to agree that they would offset it against a future tax liability. No, Mr Taylor said, I want my money now.

In the middle of this correspondence there was an official statement that it was the Inland Revenue's earnest intention to bring about a "prompt rectification of errors". When Mr Taylor told his taxman of the splendid promise made in his name he received a letter back dissociating the taxman "from any suggestion that a repayment can be made in respect of an isolated aspect of tax affairs".

"Moreover," Mr Taylor says, "the taxman threatened to press the matter he could take advantage of his legal right to make an assessment of my

total tax liability at an amount that would make me register an appeal and so involve worse delay."

What it boils down to, according to Mr Taylor, is that the ever lengthening arm of the Inland Revenue leaves the average tax-paying citizen wide open to a form, albeit courteous, of abuse and blackmail.

"Looking back," he says, "I can recall a number of informal chats when I stressed the dangers involved in their system. The Inland Revenue is very fond of telling us about the amount of unpaid tax and the size of the 'black economy'. The taxman, demanding ever more powerful enforcement powers, have cracked down harder in recent years. We have

grown used to the annual round of horse-trading and tend to put up with it, like the weather. Like the weather, the taxman seem to be growing more hostile."

The Inland Revenue claims to be much more efficient nowadays at sniffing out the tax dodgers. Mr Taylor questions whether the attitude of regarding everyone as a potential tax dodger will really pay in the end. "Inland Revenue officials," he says, "seem to spend a disproportionate amount of time checking up on honest people who make trivial errors because they do not understand the system, instead of chasing after the real offenders. How cost-effective are they?"

MD

Taxation - 2

Making allowance for business trips

A recent tax case reported in *The Times* established that part of the mileage allowance paid to thousands of people who use their own cars on business could be taxable.

It is a common practice, among all kinds of employers, including even the Civil Service, to give employees a mileage allowance if they go on business trips in their own cars. The level of the allowance takes account of the petrol used, but it also usually covers the overheads of running the car, such as the road fund licence, insurance, repair and, of course, depreciation.

It now appears that this will be taxable. In order to understand the curious logic behind the problem it is necessary to go back to basics. Almost any payment made by an employer to an employee is in principle a taxable amount from which income tax under PAYE should be deducted. This would include any payment ranging from salary to bonuses to even reimbursed expenses.

The employee, if he or she is to receive the reimbursed expenses without a tax charge on them, has then to be able to establish that they were incurred wholly, exclusively and necessarily in the performance of his duties.

If you drive a hundred miles on your employer's business, you could, curiously, claim that the cost of the petrol has been wholly, exclusively and necessarily incurred, in the carrying out of that business. But what about the other costs of running the car? They are overheads and it could be argued that they would have been incurred anyway.

Mr Justice Vinelott has now dealt with this knotty question in a case reported in *The Times* Law Report of July 7, 1981 (Perrons v Spackman). Mr Perrons was a local government rent officer who received a "special use" mileage allowance which was intended to cover a due proportion of the whole of the cost of running the

car, including, of course, the petrol, but also the depreciation. The judge held that the whole cost of running the car was not incurred as expenses in performing his duties because Mr Perrons could not meet the very strict criteria laid down by the law. The Inland Revenue had conceded that licensing and insurance as well as servicing and repairs could be split between the private and the business use according to the mileage, although the judge seemed to have decided about this according to the report. The real problem was apparently depreciation, which could not be split between private and business use in this way.

So it seems that the employee cannot claim for the depreciation element of the allowance. Instead, he has to work out the capital allowance available to him, which is a maximum 25 per cent of the cost of a car up to £8,000 — no more than £200 in any one year. Then he has to work out how much he can actually claim, based on the proportion of business to private use.

All this has important implications for anyone who gets a mileage allowance for the use of his or her own car. It makes everything much more complicated. Under the old system, the Inland Revenue used to allow a deduction based on the running costs per mile compiled by the A.A. which, taken into account the total cost of running and keeping a car. But, assuming that the law now stands on the basis of Perrons v Spackman, perhaps it is a good idea to consider changing it. After all, the Government seems to want to discourage the provision of company cars. So the position of the employee who uses his own car on business should be made reasonably simple and straightforward.

Danby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey

FINANCIAL NEWS

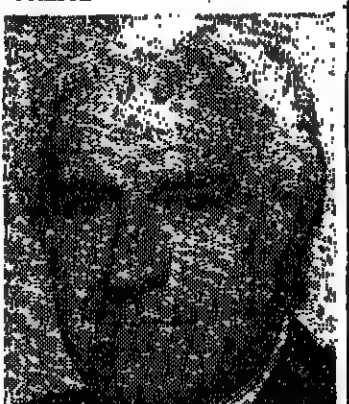
John Brown tumbles but holds dividend

By Philip Robinson

Shares of gas turbines and process machinery maker John Brown jumped 6p to 90p yesterday as the group reported pretax profits down almost one third to £14m but maintained the final dividend.

Profits were about £2m above those forecast as a minimum six months ago by Mr John Mayhew-Sanders, chairman. But he pointed out yesterday that Brown's accounting policies were always on the conservative and prudent side. Turnover rose from £463m to £582m and Brown is saying a gross total dividend of 6.5p with a 3.5p final.

Rumour of a right issue for the group were partly allayed by the £23m of cash in the bank, a figure much higher than Brown expected a year ago. However, Mr Mayhew-Sanders added that the group is always looking for ways to increase its asset base as part of an overall strategy to enter the US market. We said that the group was seriously looking at a number of projects. The sensitive area as where Brown would like to take its process plant and construction operations — they provided the biggest single contribution to profit although this fell from £9.1m to £7.9m. It is an area where the Davy Corporation, which reported a 17 per cent profit rise to £18.9m on Thursday, is strong, particularly in America. Elsewhere



Mr John Mayhew-Sanders, Chairman of John Brown

Group's contested £143m takeover bid for Davy has effectively lapsed while the two cooperatives with a Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry. It is known that Sir John Buckley, Davy's chairman, and Mr Mayhew-Sanders have talked about the bid. The benefits of John Brown's acquisition two years ago of the US group Leeson, whose management is now responsible for Brown's UK plastic machinery makers is beginning to show through. These operations now have an overall profit of £5.3m against a loss of £490,000.

Stock markets

Oils up in thin trade

The Royal Wedding account made a firm if subdued start yesterday as weekend interest rates kept trading to a minimum.

Oils made another good showing but the level of turnover was substantially below that achieved on Thursday, while electricals closed mixed after the earlier excitement generated by the final reading of the Telecommunications Bill.

The rest of the equity market was left to specialist situations and takeover news, with the FT Index closing 1.6 higher at 520.2 after having been 2.7 up at 11 am.

Shares of ICI fell another 4p to 258p ahead of interim figures next week where estimates range from £70m to £90m against £113m last time. However, there is a growing feeling that profits may well fall short of £65m with the interim dividend again cut. If so, the market could be in for another rough ride next week.

Gilt were keeping a wary eye on the money market yesterday where the £1,000m of Treasury bills produced a yield of 14 per cent. Prices moved higher in thin trade despite the introduction of a further two tranches of £250m of Exchequer 3 per cent 1984 and £250m of Treasury 3 per cent 1985. By the close, loans were showing rises of 1/4 with shorts around 1/2 stronger.

BAT Industries advanced 17p to 213p in the wake of reports highlighting its important US contribution, but Hawker Siddeley lost 12p at 308p disturbed by the outcome of the meeting with brokers Quilley, Hilton, Goodson earlier in the week. Goodyear Plaza picked up another 200,000 in Denver with the price closing 1p higher at 78p, after 79p.

Other Group returned from suspension 12p higher at 131p after the £25m bid from Dennison Manufacturing of the US. Churchbury was a weak market in properties, tumbling 35p to 705p after gaining 50.7p per cent of the shares in Law Land, 5p lower at 115p. Elsewhere in properties, bid speculation helped Berkeley Hamble to rise 9p to 283p.

Blackwood Hodge was 3/4p higher at 314p, but Stavely Industries tumbled another 35p to 213p after the recent profits warning.

John Brown's better-than-expected performance added 6p to the shares at 90p, with K0 Boardman Int 1/4p higher at 104p on doubled profits. Polly Peck was another to benefit from figures, 5p better at 341p after making a return to profit. Shares of Harrods, the part lived off from Francis Sumner, made a bright start, closing 2p above the offer price of 6p.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
K. O. Boardman (F)	20.3(25.2)	0.52(0.24)	3.98(0.96)	0.25(0.1p)	Sept 11	0.25(0.1p)
John Brown (F)	582(463)	14.2(21.1)	24.7(13.7p)	2.5(2.5p)	Sept 28	4.25(4.25p)
Bom Holdings (F)	12.1(14.9)	0.11(1.4)	7.99(14.1p)	2.7(3.7p)	Sept 28	4.25(4.25p)
Gordon & Galt Hodge (F)	35.7(30.9)	1.1(1.2)	10.49(3.81p)	4.5p	Oct 1	7.5(7.5p)
Harold Ingham (F)	5.57(6.07)	0.21(0.11)	3.9(2.2p)	—(1.44p)	Sept 28	1.44(1.44p)
Polly Peck (F)	1.52(1.04)	0.05(0.043)	0.67(1.21p)	0.1p(—)	Sept 28	0.1p(—)
Howard Tomes	20.3(26.6)	0.35(1.12)	0.35(3.2p)	0.8(1.2p)	Oct 1	1.5(1.5p)
Weber Holdings (I)	—(—)	0.65(0.242)	9.66(2.60p)	5.00(2.00p)	Oct 16	—(17p)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.28. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are shown net. Loss.

Polly Peck expands as profits return

By Our Financial Staff

Polly Peck (Holdings), the dressmakers whose shares were worth 5p 16 months ago and last night stood at 341p, is going into the fruit and plant transportation business.

The announcement of the new venture came yesterday with the group's results for the 11 months to last February. On a turnover which has gone up from £1m to £1.5m the group has moved from a loss of £39,600 to a profit of £42,600. The group is paying a second interim of 0.1p.

Mr Asil Nadir, chairman, who is also head of clothing group Wearwell, said the group has taken a lease on two ships available in the autumn. To maximize return on this investment the group intends to use the ships to carry citrus fruit and horticultural products, in addition to raw materials, cloth and garments.

Mr Nadir says the first months of his Cyprus-based UniPack Packaging Industries has strengthened conviction that the growth potential of this business is substantial. Since March it has been operating a corrugator installed three months after its case maker.

Law Land still fighting Churchbury

By Margaret Pagano

Law Land, which is fighting the takeover from Churchbury Estates, yesterday advised shareholders to take no action and said the board would be writing to them before the closing date.

Yesterday the Law Land board said discussions are continuing with the group's financial advisers, Loyds Bank International. They added that shareholders know that Churchbury has received acceptances to the offer which, together with shares acquired, amount to just over 50 per cent of the ordinary share capital. "Shareholders are advised again to take no action whatsoever in relation to the Churchbury offer", the board said.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crds	12%
C. Hoare & Co	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and over 9% over £50,000 10% over £250,000 12%

Thames Inv offer 'irresistible'

Allied Plant Group (APG) yesterday described the sale of a large part of its industrial properties to Thames Investment & Securities as too attractive to refuse.

APG has agreed to sell property to Thames Investment for £2m, made up of £200,000 cash and £1.8m nominal of Thames 10 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1985-2001. In a circular to shareholders, Mr Michael Heathcote, chairman of APG, said the offer was "too attractive to refuse". APG will retain £750,000 of the Thames stock but the balance of £1.1m will be placed on completion at par by Tring Hall Securities.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/26 Lovat Lane London EC9R 8EB Telephone 01-621 2122

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980 81	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'se	Div	Yld	%	Actual	Fully
110	100	ABI Hldgs 10% Culs	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—	—	—
70	29	Airsprung Group	66	—	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5	—	—
20	21	Armstrong & Rhodes	45	—	1.4	3.1	18.5	42.9	—	—
200	92	Bardon Hill	198	—	9.7	4.9	9.6	11.7	—	—
104	88	Deborah Ord	102	—	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.6	—	—
126	98	Frank Horrell	99	—	6.4	6.5	8.9	21.5	—	—
110	64	Frederick Parker	65	—	1.7	2.6	28.3	—	—	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—	—	—
110	59	Jackson Group	109	—	7.0	6.4	3.4	7.7	—	—
130	103	James Burrough	129	—	6.7	6.7	9.4	11.8	—	—
334	244	Robert Jenkins	300rd	—	31.3	10.4	4.2	10.6	—	—
59	50	Scruttons "A"	58	—	5.3	9.1	8.9	8.3	—	—
224	192	Trotter Limited	192	—	15.1	7.9	7.4	12.7	—	—
23	8	Twinkl Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinkl 15% ULS	78	—	15.0	19.2	—	—	—	—
56	35	Uniock Holdings	38	—	3.0	7.9	5.8	9.3	—	—
103	81	Walter Alexander	99	—	5.7	5.8	5.5	8.7	—	—
263	181	W. S. Yates	244	—	13.1	5.4	4.6	9.4	—	—

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, July 24. Dealings End, Aug 7. \$ Contango Day, Aug 10. Settlement Day, Aug 13. \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

